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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1925.

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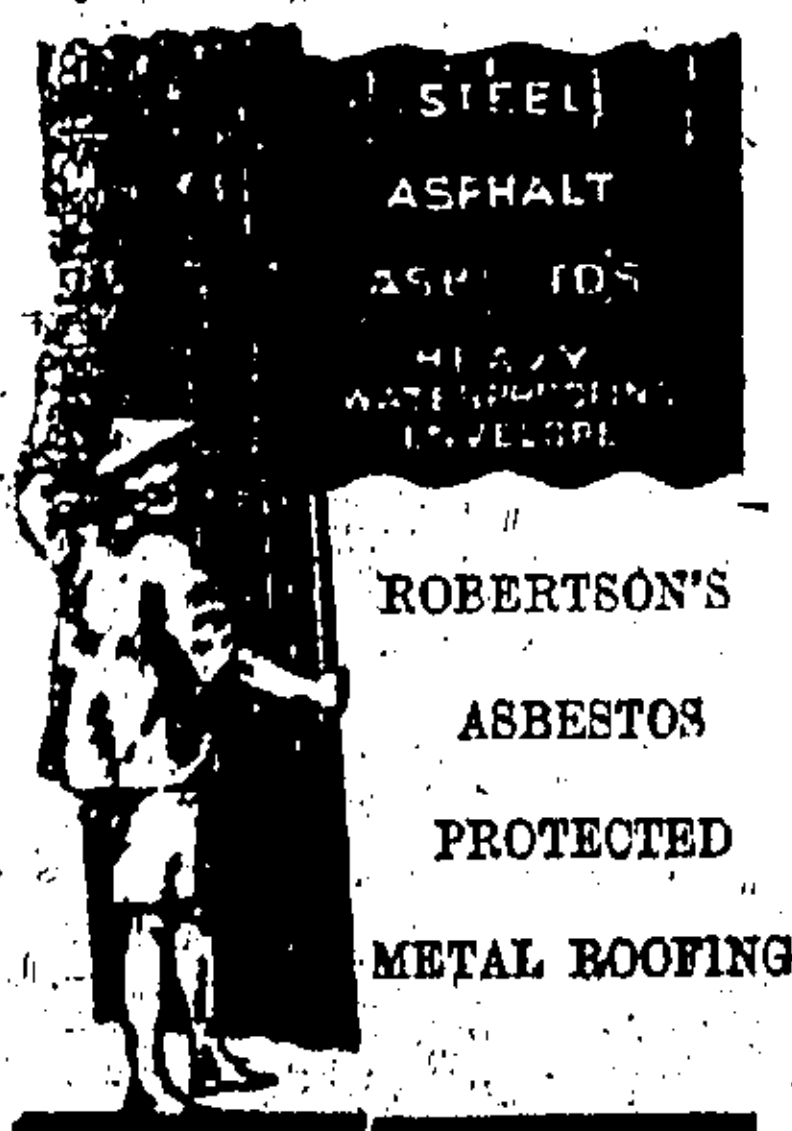
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INDUSTRY BOOK DEPARTMENT
22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

CARGO MOVING.

BUT NOT THROUGH
HONGKONG.

DOLLAR LINE VENTURE.

For some months now the only effective method of moving cargo from Hongkong to Canton and of getting cargo from Canton has been by way of Shanghai and in the run between these ports Japanese and Russian vessels have been engaged. The Dollar line has now entered the field and the "Grace Dollar" which proceeded to Canton from the Philippines loaded up there yesterday with Pacific and Atlantic coast cargo. The s.s. "Hanover," of the same service, is due there on October 7 and will load for Honolulu and the Atlantic coast. The Dollar line has established an office in Canton City for the purpose of assisting shippers. This will also be used in connection with the service the Dollar line is to maintain between Whampoa and Shanghai with the "Lake Farrar," one of the recently purchased boats from the Shipping Board. This will handle local or transshipping cargo for U.S. ports.

The "China Mail" understands that no difficulty has been or will be experienced by the Dollar Line with regard to loading up British Canadian cargo at Canton but no such incoming cargo will be taken delivery of so long as the present regime lasts.

ONE MORE.

AMERICA COLLECTS HER DEBTS.

TERMS FOR LATVIA.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, Sept. 25. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, announces that the American and Latvian agreement for the settlement of Latvia's war debt with the United States has been signed.

The total debt \$5,775,000 will be funded into bonds which will mature serially over a period of 32 years and bear interest of 3 per cent. until December, 1932, after which it will be 3 1/2 per cent.

Proposed Payments.

Paris, Sept. 25. According to "Le Matin" the French delegates to the Washington Debt Commission offer to incorporate in the principal of the War debt amounting to \$2,333,000,000 the American war stocks purchased by the French government for \$407,000,000 in 1919 and repayable in 1929, thus totalling \$3,340,000,000. France accepts 62 years, fixed by Congress, for spreading over the payment and does not ask a moratorium, but she does ask for a suspension of payments in case of necessity. France proposes to pay \$25,000,000 annually for the first five years including \$20,000,000 interest already due for American war stocks. Thereafter for five years \$30,000,000 annually and thereafter for six years \$50,000,000 and from 1946 for the last forty-two years on an ascending scale to \$80,000,000 annually. It is understood that M. Caillaux will endeavour to obtain a financial respite for the next two years and a revision of payments according to capacity to pay.

Unacceptable.

Washington, Sept. 25. The French debt funding negotiations will begin seriously today. M. Caillaux has already tabled a definite offer which he says he wrote himself aboard the ship and wherein his colleagues united. The French suggestions are said to be unacceptable to some of the American Commissioners but it appears that the majority are willing to use them as a starting point for further negotiations.

New York, Sept. 25.

Special despatches from Washington to the morning papers all agree that the French offer is not acceptable. The "New York World" says the American Debt Commissioners are thoroughly disappointed. The "Times" says the French offer is made for bargaining purposes and the Americans do not regard it as an official proposal.

SWATOW OUTLOOK.

MERCHANTS SAY "CLEAR
OUT COMMUNISTS."

CHAN'S ARMY ADVANCES.

"Clear out the Communists" is the translation of banners exhibited by merchants of Kit Yang, the capital of an important district near Swatow, when General Chan Kwing-ming's forces advanced on the town.

Kit Yang had previously been held by Hsu Shung-chi's men but they fled on the approach of the Chan army. New officials, civil and military, have been appointed.

The "Wah Tsz Yat Po" Swatow correspondent says that the Swatow telegraph office has handled over 300 messages a day, this abnormal number being due almost entirely to trade inquiries; indications are apparent that trade between Hongkong and Swatow will take on definite shape almost immediately.

STATION HOLD UP.

ROBBERS AT KOWLOON TERMINUS.

LAST NIGHT'S AFFAIR.

Showing by their movements a very close knowledge of the inside working, seven armed robbers brought off a successful haul at the Kowloon station of the Kowloon-Canton Railway between 6.10 and 6.50 yesterday evening.

It was after the incoming passengers from Shumchun had left the station, and after money from other stations had been brought in, that the gang stole up to a first floor of the main building and entered the proprietor's office from which they took about \$1,300. A guard had also just gone off duty when the entry was effected.

Catching the proprietor unaware the robbers bound and gagged him. Having taken all they could they made off in the dark without being noticed. No arrest had been made up to this morning and no further development has been reported.

After the gang had left, the proprietor rushed into the station compound with his bonds still on him. When his gag was removed he related what had taken place. The Police were immediately informed and inquiries are still being made.

MOSUL STIR.

TURKS' FLIGHT FROM GENEVA.

(Reuter's Service.)

Geneva, Sept. 25.

In connection with the despatch of the League Commission to investigate the deportations at Mosul, it is now learned that the Turks have gone to Angora before replying.

Consequently the Council of the League meets on Monday to appoint a commission on the basis of the British proposal without the presence of Turks.

JUNE ACCOUNTS.

Financial statement for the month of June, 1925.
Revenue and Expenditure.

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on May 31, 1925	\$ 11,516,769.90
Revenue from June 1 to June 30, 1925	\$ 1,643,722.17
Expenditure from June 1 to June 30, 1925	\$ 13,160,492.07
Balance on June 30, 1925	\$ 2,950,280.88
Balance on June 1, 1925	\$ 10,210,211.10

LITTLE "HSU."

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, Sept. 25. General Hsu was given a reception at the French Aero Club and welcomed by M. Bynat, Under Secretary for aeronautics.

STRIKE TO END?

CANTON GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVE.

ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday the Canton (Kuomintang) Commission of Government had a conference with the Strike Executive Committee to discuss whether the present strike should be called off.

No decision was arrived at, some of the strike leaders advocating a "settlement" and others continuation. However, the sponsors of the meeting have hopes that negotiations in certain directions may have the desired effect.

CUSTOMS STAFF.

REPORTED INCREASE OF SALARIES.

A CANTON REPORT.

Says the "Wah Tsz Yat Po":—Employees of the Canton (Chinese Maritime) Customs have petitioned the Commissioner for an increase in salaries. Peking has authorised temporary allowances on the following scale:—

Those receiving less than \$30 per month, 20 per cent. allowance; over \$30, 10 per cent.

THE TRADE LOAN.

THANKS OF THE CHINESE CHAMBER.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce which met yesterday, Mr. Li Yau-tsun, the Chairman, said that the loan of \$3,000,000, which the Secretary of State for the Colonies had announced would be placed at Hongkong's disposal, would be a relief not only to the Chinese, European and other merchants in Hongkong, but also to many merchants outside the Colony, who had business connections with Hongkong. He said that it was only due to the united efforts of the leading Chinese and European merchants that such a good result could have been achieved. He desired to thank the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, the European Official and Unofficial members of the Legislative Council as well as the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotelawall, and more particularly the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotelawall who, during the interview with H.E. the Governor, explained in detail the views of the Chinese merchants and stressed the absolute necessity for the issuing of Treasury Bonds.

Mr. Ho Kwong, endorsing the remarks of the Chairman said that on behalf of the Co-operative Society of the Twenty-four Commercial Guilds he wanted to thank H.E. the Governor for his kindness in acceding to the request of the Chinese merchants and the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce for its co-operation in the matter.

One of the resolutions passed was that gratitude be expressed to the Home Government for the loan.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

ANOTHER HOMELAND DISASTER.

FIVE WEEKS' LOSSES.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Sept. 25. The total number of deaths in the Royal Air Force owing to crashes in England and North Ireland during the past five weeks has been raised to 14, as the result of two air force aeroplanes colliding in mid-air near Saffron Walden, Essex, and crashing.

Flight Lieutenant Basil Carter and Pilot Sergeant McGrath were killed.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand today was \$4 1/16.

STUDENTS CAUGHT.

SWATOW PROPAGANDISTS HERE.

YESTERDAY'S ARRESTS.

Alleged to have been student agitators at Swatow, five Chinese (Chiu Chow) youths were arrested yesterday and they are said to have had with them portraits of Lenin and Sun Yat-sen, pernicious literature in their scrap-books and a circular from the Hoi Fung Labour Guild.

Found strolling about on the Fraya, the five youths told the Police that they had arrived at Shaukiwan by a junk from Shan-mei and were looking for a boat for Canton as they wanted to go to the Sacred Heart School there. When a search was made the writing, etc., was found.

Suspicious exist that the band of students left Swatow on the approach of General Chan Kwing-ming's forces, that they trekked to Shan-mei whence they came on to Hongkong to pass through to Canton. One of them is said to have had a receipt for propaganda funds of over \$100.

They will be brought before a Magistrate after inquiries have been made.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

It is ordered that a valuation of the tenements in the Colony for the year commencing July 1, 1926, shall be made before April 30, 1926, or as soon thereafter as may be.

It is noticeable that in the "official communication" regarding the proposed loan of \$3,000,000, the term "Secretary of State for the Colonies" is used. Mr. Amery's office is now known as the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

The following telegram has been received from the Port Officer, Bangkok:—

"Owing to a landslide double island light may be discontinued without further notice: formal notice issuing."

It is ordered that the provisions of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, Ordinance No. 14 of 1922, shall not apply in the case of the domestic tenement known as No. 12, Ring Hon Road, first and second floors, and No. 27, Ring Hon Road.

Notice is given that a cement-laden junk has sunk in 3 fathoms of water 2 miles East of the easternmost Island in the Nine Island Group, about 40 feet of the junk's mast is showing above water. As the wreck is not marked, vicinity of same should be navigated with caution.

It is notified that, at the expiration of three months the Ratham and Watt Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved, also that, at the expiration of three months the Enterprise Navigation Company Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

MOROCCO FIGHTING.

CENTRE OF INTEREST MOVES.

PROSPECTS FOR FRENCH.

(Reuter's Service.)

Fez, September 25. It is announced that the French position at Kiffane has been extended by the occupation of the heights at Jebelruhun, thus the centre of interest is moved from the west to the east front.

Operations were preceded by a night long bombardment, and the advance extending three miles east of Kiffane was started before dawn.

It completely surprised the Moors who fled, leaving two guns and ammunition.

The Riffa later counter attacked at Kunsun but were driven off by artillery and aerial bombardment.

As regards the coming offensive, Paris newspapers learn that the French will abandon the method of attacking after methodical artillery preparation in favour of exerting pressure at numerous points which will promise more substantial results.

It is pointed out that while the success of the Spanish landing at Alhucemas largely depends on the future of French operations, the possibility of a rapid French advance northwards to Ajdir is ruled out owing to the risk of large forces being isolated.

Madrid, Sept. 25. The Spanish casualties at the successful operations on September 23 were six officers and 70 men killed, 16 officers and 500 men wounded, the majority being natives.

The communique describes the foregoing as small when compared with the success achieved.

Earlier Cables.

Madrid, Sept. 25. A communique from Morocco states that the withdrawal of troops which participated in the operations in the Alhucemas sector was carried out without incident. The enemy left 300 dead and 300 prisoners.

An official despatch makes it clear that the withdrawal mentioned earlier refers only to the return of the column commanded by General Perez to its base. It adds that General Sarr's column bivouacked and captured positions.

The communique adds that Wednesday's victory has increased the difficulties of Abd el Krim in raising fresh contingents and concludes saying that the French and Spanish headquarters are now arranging the final details for the coming offensive wherein the French will closely collaborate with the Spaniards.

Telephonic communication has been established with Marshal Petain's headquarters and a Tetuan staff officer from Melilla aeroplane to Taza which the French occupy. Only fifteen Riffian prisoners, not 300, were captured on Wednesday. The capture of Morro Viejo and Mount Malmusi, Bonita Bay, has solved the problem of water supply for the Spaniards because there are springs there.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Alexander Fraser to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports, with effect from September 18, 1925, and Mr. Arthur Dyer Ball, to be Official Receiver in Bankruptcy.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1925

NERVOUS DISEASE.

HOW GENERAL BECAME
"INDIGNANT."
THE SECOND RED COAT.

That Hsu Shung-chi, is no longer one of the Canton rulers is confirmed in a report in Tuesday's "Canton Gazette" which concludes thus:—

"Owing to the repeated rebellion of his troops, General Hsu thought himself unable to show faith to the Kuomintang and the Government, nor to explain himself, and he became unusually indignant and depressed. His nervous disease returned and he therefore decided to leave for Shanghai for recuperation."

The closing of the Headquarters of the Cantonese Forces was decided upon some time ago, and so all the matters pertaining thereto will be dealt with by Gen. Chang Kai-shih who is in command of the Kuomintang Forces, and is Chief of Staff in the said Headquarters, during the absence of Gen. Hsu in Shanghai. Gen. Chang has ordered the troops under his command to station in the said Headquarters at the Provincial Assembly Hall since the afternoon of Sunday. The three battalions of gendarmes which were there before, are now put under the command of Gen. Chen Ming-chao, and have been transferred to Shek-wai-long.

The same issue reports the following:

Tan Yui-hoi to be chairman of the Military Council.

Kwo To (Director of Commissariat) and Li Kee-hung (Finance Commissioner) dismissed.

Generals Cheng Yun-ki and Mok Hung to be dismissed.

SHIPS WANTED.

CANTON ASKS RUSSIA
FOR MORE.

Since the participation in the general strike by the seamen, interrupting communication with Hongkong, the sailing of steamers between Canton, Swatow and Shanghai has been less frequent, remarks the "Canton Gazette."

Communication between these places has been, however, maintained with vessels despatched by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. At present, although there are vessels sailing between Canton and Swatow, the sailing time is so irregular, it is most inconvenient to the merchants. In view of this, the Soviet Steamship Co., telegraphed some time ago to Russia requesting the despatch of more steamers to sail between Canton, Swatow and Shanghai so as to facilitate communication and the transporting of cargo.

It is learned that several of these vessels will sail to Canton regularly, and will take passengers and cargo to Swatow and Shanghai. Besides these vessels, there are other vessels, American, Norwegian and German, which will arrive in Canton shortly.

A later issue of the same paper said:—

A German firm has written to the Strike Committee reporting that by the steamer "Huang Pung" of which they are the agents, they have imported a large shipment of food stuffs and other sundries from Shanghai on Canton and the steamer is now lying off the Macao Passage.

HU HAN-MIN.

TO DIRECT PROPAGANDA
ABROAD.

CANTON'S VISION.

This is how the "Canton Gazette" describes the late Hu Han-min's eclipse from:

The C.E.C. of Kuomintang decided to send Minister Hu Han-min abroad for propaganda work a month ago, but on account of the death of late Minister Liao Chung-kai, the project had been put aside. Minister Hu was 1 for more than twenty days in the Pearl River Saratorium. Since the condition in Canton is peaceful and the Diplomatic Delegation is soon leaving, the delegates abroad should also be on their way. At first Minister Hu was to go to Peking and then abroad; but fearing that this will occupy too much time, another plan had to be adopted. According to Minister Hu is put to be head of the Diplomatic Delegation and Mr. Lin Sen will replace him.

"BECOME A FACT."

CANTON STATEMENT ON
MEDIATION.

Under the heading of "Hongkong Merchants Attempt Settlement of Present Strike," the "Canton Gazette" of September 16 has the following paragraph:—

It is said that the Strike Committee in replying to the letter from the Hongkong merchants has expressed a welcome to their representatives. It therefore appears that the attempted mediation to settle the strike is likely to become a fact. But how would the mediation become effective and what the attitude of the strike is a question to be studied later.

GAMING THRILLS.

DEAUVILLE CASINO
FASCINATION.
FORTUNES WON AND LOST.

Take one chapter from a popular neurotic novel, one reel of an American "uplift" film drama, flavour with six piquant paragraphs from a fashion paper, mix thoroughly with jazz music, and you have the recipe for the Casino at Deauville, writes the "Daily Mail's" special correspondent.

The Casino is a place where you pay nearly 22 for the privilege of playing fast-and-loose with your income, and, as an experience, it is well worth the price. I am told that play at the Deauville tables is higher than at Monte Carlo, and from what I have seen I can well believe it.

The clique known as the Greek Syndicate won something like a million and a quarter francs (£12,500) in two hours at baccarat in the room reserved for men only, where the gambling is so strenuous that it looks like real work. With racing every other day and the tables every night visitors may be hard pressed to rub one million against another, especially after they have tipped the head waiters at Ciro's and the Ambassadors.

High Stakes.

Next to a police court the Casino provides the best study of human nature, for self-revelation is almost as eloquent at the tables as in the dock. Under the strain of gambling for high stakes, the faces of men and women reveal emotions just as the tension of a trial makes the eyes of the accused flickering mirrors of their minds.

Sooner or later, as the nerves escape the control of the will, the mask slips aside and the eyes and lips betray those primitive emotions that dominate all of us when the test comes.

The women are more interesting than the men. Accustomed to business deals demanding firm purpose and iron restraint, many of the men players retain the mask through long hours, but the women, unless they are professional gamblers, swiftly succumb to the excitement of hazard.

Fingers, eyes, and lips telegraph the joy of gain and the pain of loss better than spoken words.

Women's Tense Moments.

When a woman ceases to notice another woman's clothes she is controlled by a force stronger than guard, and such a force is the passion for play. But the atmosphere of the rooms never loses its high tone. Manners are always correct, and the accepted attitude of disdain for money as money is generally maintained.

A casual visitor walking through the rooms would probably leave with the impression that the players were merely spending an hour in mild excitement, but let him watch those same players hour after hour and he would understand the compelling fascination of the Casino at Deauville.

Only two games are played—chance-for and baccarat, both extremely simple to learn, and both very difficult to forget.

In a previous article I have said something about the beautiful clothes worn by the lovely women at Deauville, and it is in the Casino that both are seen to perfection.

Poetry of Clothes.

I cannot describe these wonderful dresses in the language of the milliner. Rather should they be described as pictures or poems. There are frocks like moonlight on the green water of a woodland pool; frocks fashioned from the foam of the sea breaking on a coral shore; frocks reflecting the glory of the setting sun; frocks formed from the gold of wind-stirred wheat; frocks gleaming like ice and sparkling like frozen snow; frocks purple as plums and red as cherries; frocks green as jealousy and white as purity; frocks made of flame; and frocks made from the morning mist.

And what of the jewels that every woman wears? How may one describe the flashing of diamonds, the lustre of pearls, the glow of rubies, the gleam of emeralds?

How may one convey the effect of rare gems clasped on white arms, caressing dainty fingers and nestling in pink ears? The very stars seem to have been stolen to glitter at a woman's will from midnight till dawn.

The Man Who remembers.

Apart from the rooms, the Casino has other charms—less thrilling but delightful. The attraction of the dance, the music of the opera, the stimulating influence of witty conversation over exhilarating meals and drinks served by perfect waiters.

Polltiness here is more than a pose; it is a religion. Money has smoothed the way and life flows easily through the gilded halls. Everybody appears to know somebody, and the physiognomist knows all.

COPIED FROM BOOK.

LOVE LETTER OF
QUOTATIONS.

READ AT BOW STREET.

When the schoolmaster Edward Lawrence Patrick O'Toole, aged 61, of Dudley House School, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E., appeared on remand at Bow Street an extraordinary love-letter was read.

O'Toole is charged with perjury, said to have been committed when he brought a High Court action for slander against Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, of Catford. In this action, which he lost, he swore that he was not guilty of misconduct with Miss Mabel Howard, but Miss Howard has stated that she worked as a servant at the school, and that O'Toole was the father of her three children.

The love letter was written by a man named Elgin, whom Miss Howard met in 1922 at a cafe kept by her sister in Oxford.

QUESTIONS WERE PUT TO Miss Howard about Elgin by Mr. Vine, who is defending O'Toole, and the magistrate read the letter. It contained the following extracts:—

Mr. Dearest Mabel,—You may think me only a fairweather lover, but I hope you will not take me for that. I have tested your love, and know you are different to the girl I am engaged to. You don't wish to slip the cable the moment you know my position: I place my trust and belief in you utterly and entirely. I want to know if there is an aspirant for your hand, for if so I am sufficiently conceited not to be jealous.

You know of the position, that I am under a cloud at home with my people. The day you can put your hand on your heart, look me straight in the eyes, and say you love another man better than me, I shall be prepared to resign you to him. Our love is eternal. Nothing can destroy it. It is as difficult to destroy our love as it is for the mountain range, upon which I am looking at the moment of writing this letter, to move towards the town and bury it. Oh, my sweet, the truth we plighted is for ever and ever. I believe that nothing can destroy our love, that even death itself would be powerless to destroy it.

Sometimes I feel that our love will live for countless ages. You shall always be food to my brain; there shall be no hour of the day or night that you will not be by my side in this life and until death blots out my senses that state will last. If ever a woman can have a man's life, present and to come, that life which mine is yours. It is a germ which you can raise or destroy; you can nourish it until it bursts into bloom or you and fate may destroy it. There is no height that I cannot rise to by your side; there is no depth to which I cannot sink for you.

What does this all lead to? Well, it is to make a sacrifice for me. I ask you to give me your life as a sacrifice. I want you to marry me. If you will but promise me I will work hard until I get right and reconciled to my people. I don't want to wait long for the happy day.—Yours till death, Elgin.

MAGISTRATE'S COMMENT.

The magistrate, having read the letter, said that sentences were in quotation marks.

Miss Howard said that Elgin copied the letter out of a book of quotations. She said she never answered the letter, nor did she see Elgin again.

The Magistrate: You thought he was not quite right in his mind?—I did, sir.

The Magistrate: From the letter I should have thought so too.

Answering Mr. Vine, Miss Howard admitted that her sister advised her to drop Elgin.

Miss Howard said Elgin was brought to her sister's cafe by a woman who saw him standing in the street at Oxford and took pity on him. Her sister gave him food and sheltered him for two nights, the woman who found him having promised to pay expenses.

Mr. Leycester, the magistrate in remanding O'Toole in custody for a week, offered to accept bail in two sureties of £500 each to one of £1,000.

Sonsel, he said, could find out what bail he could get, and if the Court thought it inadequate, counsel could go to the Vacation Judge and see what he considered reasonable bail.

piercing eyes and the vigilant moustache, whose duty it is to know by sight everyone who has the right of entry to the rooms. He is something between a Scotland Yard detective and "Who's Who?"

After your first visit your face is indexed in his mind, and he never makes a mistake. That man's sleep must be haunted by faces he has yet to meet.

When the rooms become overheated and the ceaseless interchange of money fails, it is pleasant to walk on the terrace inhaling the scent of the flowers and listening to the music of the sea singing a lullaby to ears deaf to all things but the elusive whisper of wealth.

MURDER REVENGE.

TWO INFORMERS
KILLED.

"ONE-ARMED WOLFE."

A remarkable drama of revenge was enacted in Muncie, Indiana, when a man and woman who had informed on Gerald Chapman, a notorious bank robber and murderer now under sentence of death, were shot dead by friends of the condemned man.

The victims were Mr. Ben Hanco, a farmer, and his wife, who were overtaken while motoring and were riddled with bullets. The woman was killed instantly, and the husband, who was removed to hospital before he died, said: "Dutch Anderson and One-Armed Wolfe got me."

Anderson and Wolfe were Chapman's accomplices in many of his crimes. The police started a hue and cry, and Wolfe was traced to the home of his mother-in-law, where he was arrested, but he refused to disclose his movements during the day. Anderson is still at liberty.

Since his arrest last January, Chapman has continually boasted that vengeance would be wrought on his betrayers.

NOW READY.

THE CHINA YEAR
BOOK 1925.

EDITED BY H. G. W. WOODHEAD.

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Than Ever.

The present (1925-6) issue of the CHINA YEAR BOOK is again considerably larger than any of its predecessors. The Chapters on "Mines and Minerals," "Education," "Products," "Labour," "Opium," "Commerce," "Shipping," "Currency," etc., have been rewritten and brought up to date. The Report of the Shanghai Child Labour Commission is reprinted in full in the Chapter in "Labour." "The Political Summary" describes events up to the end of March, 1925. The Chapter on "Defence" appears at the end of the Book. New Chapters include a Summary of Medical Events, a "Bibliography for 1924," and a documented Chapter on "China's Constitutions and Election Laws." THE TERMS OF THE GOLD FRANC SETTLEMENT ARE INCLUDED IN AN APPENDIX.

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FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (TRIESTE).
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S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails 10th Oct.
S.S. "PHEBIA" ... Sails 10th Oct.
S.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 10th Oct.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

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S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails 10th Oct.
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S.S. "HAWAII" ... Sails 10th Oct.
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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

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Sept. 27. S.S. "HAWAII" ... Sails 10th Oct.

Oct. 1. S.S. "HAWAII" ... Sails 10th Oct.

Oct. 5. S.S. "HAWAII" ... Sails 10th Oct.

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S. S.	Tons	FROM HONGKONG (ABOUT)	DESTINATION
"KARMALA"	9,198	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BOUDAN"	8,896	14th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,812	28th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"KHIVA"	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,885	10th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"MORBA"	10,811	13th Dec.	Marseilles and London
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles and London
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & B'bay
"DEITA"	8,897	4th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,198	3rd Mar.	Marseilles and London
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,135	17th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

*Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræa, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Ship	Tons	From	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,008	20th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	28th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,008	28th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Ship	Tons	From	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	6,000	28th Dec.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	23rd Feb.	do.

*Call at Hilo & Kolombangara.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolombangara, Tawa, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on other frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco etc.
The E. & A. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

Ship	Tons	From	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	28th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,812	2nd Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"GABRIELA"	5,387	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,000	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MORBA"	10,811	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th Nov.	do.
"BOUDAN"	8,896	28th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEITA"	8,897	9th Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,198	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	30th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	30th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MORBA"	10,811	6th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the on carrying steamer.
If China are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Luggage weighing not more than 25 lb. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Freight Rates, Freight, etc., apply to:-
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"LEGARZA"	26th October	Manila, Singapore, Colombo, etc.
"ISLA DE PANAY"	2nd November	Manila, Singapore, Colombo, etc.
"LEGARZA"	9th November	Manila, Singapore, Colombo, etc.

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"LEGARZA"	26th October	Manila, Singapore, Colombo, etc.
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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE

Date	Ship	From	Destination
Oct. 8	J.C.J.L. Tikihi	FROM AMOY	
Oct. 1	J.C.J.L. Tikihi	FROM KEELENG	
Oct. 1	J.C.J.L. Tikihi	FROM SHANGHAI	
Oct. 6	J.C.J.L. Tikihi	FROM SHANGHAI	
Nov. 7	J.C.J.L. Tikihi	FROM JAPAN	
Oct. 3	J.C.J.L. Tikihi	FROM JAPAN	
Oct. 7	J.C.J.L. Tikihi	FROM SINGAPORE	
Sept. 30	B. F. Rhexenor	FROM SINGAPORE	
Oct. 13	B. F. Rhexenor	FROM SINGAPORE	
Oct. 15	B. F. Rhexenor	FROM SINGAPORE	
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. G. S. Lannon and Daughter wish to thank all friends for floral tributes and kind expressions of sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Hongkong, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1925.

DIRECT ACTION.

Cynics tell us that the seat of the affection is now centred in the pocket. There is more than a little truth in a somewhat cold fact: "Kind words shall never die," but a reiteration of the obvious leads nowhere. It is a literary *cul-de-sac*. Similarly the heated word—unless it tends to destruction. There has been much "Killing of Kruger" during the last three months. Counsels have been heard on many sides. Memory is a fickle jade and it is just as well that we cannot remember that Mr. Jones said this or suggested that, and Mr. Brown urged the other. There have been many among us quite capable of exceeding the Colonial Government's "Rose water" methods, and teaching the Home Government their duty. Happily, good Government is so by reason of the same and right lines along which it moves. Our own local Government is to be congratulated that when practical issues were laid before it, it did not shrink them, and the Home Government is to

be congratulated on so quickly accepting its willingness to accede to a request that might well have called only for further words of consolation. If it is a fact of natural history that the more you hit a donkey, the more obstinate it becomes, it is likely that this first reply to the series of insults and indignities handed out by lawless factions at Canton is likely to make those factions more obstinate—probably more determined. Time will indicate the truth or otherwise of these observations. But the lesson is plain for all to read. Britain has confidence in her Colony; in those who are mainly responsible for its progress, and at a time of crisis is prepared to give the aid which is a practical demonstration of that confidence. Sneers, and 'Inuendo that they are in league with imperialism and traitors to their own country, are likely to be aimed at local Chinese merchants; but facts are one thing, fallacies another. And this being so it will be well to let those rage "furiously together" who wish to do so, and for those of a sober spirit to press quietly forward to a state of peace and progress. We are not concerned at the moment with any thought of the manner in which the £3,000,000 loan will be distributed, or how far it is likely to go in alleviating a trade crisis. Our concern is chiefly with the great fact that a decided and direct piece of action has been decided on, without the effusion of any unnecessary "hot air" or the firing of an equally unnecessary shot.

A THOUGHT FOR SUNDAY.

"Acquaint now thyself with Him, and be at peace."
The secret of peace, even in the most storm-driven life, is a loving, whole-hearted study of the ways of God. Truly to know God, as we may learn to know Him through Jesus Christ, inevitably leads on to willing, unquestioning obedience, and that, as inevitably, brings with it inviolable peace of mind. The real reason why the lives of many of us are so restless and unhappy, is that we will not seek after this knowledge—set our feet designedly away from the paths where God is to be found.
If may seem too much to say that the ignorance of God and His ways, which so often goes hand in hand with this pitiable wretchedness

FELONY CHARGES.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF
DEAD MAN'S NAME.

SHARE DEALINGS.

Proceedings commenced at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon against the nephew of a deceased man, the charge against the former being that he forged documents purporting to bear the signature of the dead man and relating to the transfer of shares in two Companies, the China Light and Power Company and the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.
These two charges, said Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, who prosecuted for the Crown, came under the heading of felonies and a third, that of forging a letter requesting outstanding dividend warrants of the deceased to be forwarded to him (defendant) constituted merely a misdemeanour. Dealing with the question as to who had actually been defrauded by the forgeries, the Crown Solicitor said that in the first place the Revenue was, as the deceased died and no duty had been paid. The purchasers of the shares would suffer as well as the companies concerned, who would be forced to issue new scrip in the place of the forgeries. Banks would also suffer if any money had been paid.
Evidence was then called, after which the case was adjourned.

A GENIUS.

HONGKONG'S OPPORTUNITY.

Circumstances permit that Mischke Levitzki can give only one concert in Hongkong, and this is to take place on Saturday next in the Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m. The opportunity should certainly be seized to hear one of the world's greatest exponent of piano playing. Singapore and Java have already acclaimed Levitzki as among the masters. His critics refer to his "luscious and pearly tone," the "skilful phrasing," and "the wide colour range and the infallible technical sureness." There are other and probably more rapturous remarks, all pointing to the fact that Hongkong has undoubtedly a treat in store for it. Booking is at Moutrie's. Early opportunity should be taken to procure tickets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMY COURTS-MARTIAL

(To the Editor of the China Mail).

Sir,—I notice that within these years, military courts-martial are a frequent occurrence, and from time to time you publish in your columns proceedings of such cases. From what I understand, the public is not allowed to attend these trials. Though the proceedings are reported in the Press, the nature of the sentence has never been made known to the public in spite of the assurance that "the sentence will be promulgated later." I take it that these courts-martial are as common as a Police Court case, and there should be no secrecy about them especially as regards the sentence. The report is not complete, when we know of the beginning but not the end. There is a certain section of the reading public who want to follow incidents and the result of them to the very end unless they don't mix up with newspaper columns. The public must not be barred from knowing.

Yours, etc.,
A. REIDER.
Hongkong, September 25.

Jones: I say, 'Smith, which fisherman tells the biggest lies.
Smith: Didn't know that there was any difference in them, old man.
Jones: Oh, yes, there is. The fisherman with the longest arms tells the biggest lies.

observable in certain lives, is wilful ignorance. But all who pass their days in company of mere human erring men and not of angels, know the truth of it. Many, no doubt, do wrong out of blind, irresponsible lack of knowledge of the right. But many more, deliberately prepare their hearts for transgression by wilfully blotting out God's light from the path. If it is not wilful ignorance of God, it is something worse in them—wilful forgetfulness. They leave off praying, leave off church-going, leave off loving and all that love implies, and finally leave off thinking any thoughts but those bounded by the senses.
And all this makes downright sin so fatally easy. A man is so set in the groove of the world, he is so sure that his feet have begun to slide.

SHREDS AND

It would appear from the results of the municipal and world whistling championship recently held in Jersey City, N.J., that in the sphere of whistling the boys of the world can put it all over the girls. For the news stories tell that not one of these latter came even near to winning at any playground. On the other hand, some of the boys accomplished almost unbelievable results. We read, for instance, in an editorial describing the event, that "one boy produced astounding effects, although he had only two teeth. Another shamed the locomotive by performing with all fingers in his mouth at one time." But it appears that in volume, sonority, resourcefulness and tunelessness, the girls simply could not deliver the goods. Of course there are some girls who have developed the art of whistling to a high degree, but when one comes to think of it, it is nearly always a fact that such instances represent a matter of intensive cultivation and do not, as is the case of the whistling boy, constitute an apparently inherent and ineradicable trait of character!

The Rev. Spiritual Songs. A. T. Woodman Dowling, formerly of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, has killed two birds with one stone. In compiling a small book of "Spiritual Songs" to coincide with the petitions in the Lord's prayer, he has compiled a poetic anthology of no small literary merit. The index of

From all that terror teaches,
From lies of tongue and pen,
From all the easy speeches
That comfort cruel men,
From sale and profanation
Of honour and the sword,
From sleep and from damnation
Deliver us, O Lord.
The inclination is to quote from this modest anthology compiled for the particular use of South-west Parish Church, but space forbids. It has found its way to Hongkong and is likely, at least, to give one reader infinite pleasure for many a day to come.

TO INDIA BY STEAM.

The railway centenary celebrations which have recently taken place, received such prominence that they tend to obscure similar anniversaries of other events which have had an equally beneficial influence upon the life of the community, but which have not been of the same spectacular nature, writes Ewen H. Smith, A.M.I.N.A. in the "Sunday Times."

One hundred years ago to-day the first steamship sailing to India was undertaken in response to an offer by the Government, for the first steamship making the voyage to India within a specified period of time.

On August 16, 1825, the "Enterprise," a wooden vessel 122 feet in length of 470 tons, fitted with paddle engines of 120 horse-power, left Falmouth in an effort to secure this prize. On June 25, 1826, the "Liverpool Chronicle" contained an interesting account of the voyage by which the owners were able to secure their reward, and showing that the trip had been made in 114 days, the vessel having arrived at its destination on December 8, after an eventful voyage along the sea route opened up to commerce by Vasco da Gama 22 years previously. Sixty days were spent under steam, eleven days were occupied with bunkering in ports en route, while the remaining forty-three days were made with the use of sail power in addition to the engine power.

A RASH PROPOSAL.
With the removal of the monopoly which the Honourable East India Company had held for the trading to India in 1814, numerous sailing ships had entered this field of competition, and it was essential that some effort should be made to establish a reliable service in order to ensure the safety and punctuality of the mails, for the disappearance of the old "John Company's" service was foreshadowed, and indeed, actually happened in 1833. The introduction of steam at this time did not necessarily mean a speedier service. The "East Indiamen" and the subsequent sailing ships on this route, which were closely modelled on the lines of the "East Indiamen," but without their fancy embellishments, were capable, with favourable weather conditions, of making equally great, if not greater, speed than the steamers. In adverse seasons, however, the steamers were able to plough their way through with the assistance of machinery, which at that time was carried as an auxiliary to sail power rather than as the prime mode of propulsion, while the sailing ships would be "loved to" or "became."

The "Times," commenting upon this trip, forecast "that it does not seem probable that a passage by such means will ever become a common one," and it is interesting to note that the effort to organize a steamship mail service via the Cape were abandoned, and the regular mail service, as we know it, was developed from the time of an overland journey from India to Europe, which was the first step in the development of the service which has been established.

With the opening of the Canal in 1869 the necessity of transshipping the mails disappeared, and a new type of vessel was evolved to suit the through passage to India, the "Marzipan" and "Kaiser-Hind" being the earliest of this improved class.
The development of the service from this date is modern history, but it is not without interest to note that this century year of steamship travel to India will be marked by the introduction of the four vessels of the new "Ranchi" class, all introducing a degree of comfort into the service which has been attained in the past, despite the high standard which has been so long established.

about fifty days. This route, which had virtually remained closed since the growth of the Ottoman Empire and shut it up almost 400 years previously was reopened to provide the inspiration for cutting the Suez Canal, which has had the most revolutionary effect in the establishment of our Empire in the East.

CARRIAGE OF MAILS.

Until the year 1837 the mails had been carried by Government steamers to Spain, and thence overland to Gibraltar where Government vessels again carried them to Alexandria for transportation over the Isthmus to Suez. In 1837 tenders were invited for the carriage of the mails to Spain, which the newly established Peninsular Steam Navigation Company secured. The first vessel employed on this service was the "Ibiza," a wooden paddle steamer, 150 ft. in length and 24 ft. 3 in. in beam, of 616 tons, fitted with engines of 180 horse power, and having a speed of 9 knots.

In 1810 tenders were invited for the carriage of mails by sea to Alexandria. The Peninsular Company was reconstructed, and under incorporation by Royal Charter, became the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, and secured the tender for this service, holding it from then until present times. The Government still took responsibility for the service east of Suez until 1842, when the P. & O. S. N. Company, through the development of their fleet, were able to undertake the whole of the voyage to India by sea, subsequently developing the service to Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong. The wooden steamers "Oriental" and "Percussor" were built, of 230 ft. length and 1,800 tons, with the improved side-lever engines of 420 horse power, and maintained the services for some time, but with the inclusion of carriage of passengers, in addition to the mails, the growth of the fleet was rapid.

FROM PADDLE-WHEEL TO SCREW.
Every possible improvement in the design and construction of the ships was embodied as soon as it became available, and so in time the methods of construction altered from wood to iron, and later to steel. The paddle-wheel propulsion was displaced by the screw propeller, the primitive form of side-lever and oscillating engines were superseded by the compound engine, the triple, and later, the quadruple expansion engine, so that the history of the mail ships to India has become a history of the development of steamship propulsion.

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ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SUGGESTED REFORM FOR THIS YEAR.

ANNUAL MEETING DISCUSSION.

Suggestions for economy in connection with the practices and the annual Ball itself were made at the annual meeting yesterday afternoon, when the St. Andrew's Society, by Mr. J. Reid, the retiring President, presided over the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. Reid (the retiring President). Supporting him were the following members of the Committee: Dr. G. D. R. Black, Messrs. R. M. Dyer, J. B. Ross, D. Templeton, B. Wylie, A. Ritchie (Hon. Secretary) and W. J. Clerk (Hon. Treasurer).

The President, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, referred to the activities of last year. He said: "The accounts which have been before you for some time, reveal the sound position in which the Society stands financially. The balance standing to our credit in the general account is much the same as last year, but this is due to a greater amount having been disbursed in charities than in the previous year. I have no doubt but that members will understand that due to the difficult times which have prevailed during the last year, that disbursements in aid of deserving cases are bound to be greater. The amount under this head you will see in the report."

The annual ball which was held on November 28 last, was, as is usual with our Society's functions, a great success, thanks being due to the hard working Committee who contributed their efforts.

The increase in membership is still very satisfactory, being 75 this year as against 76 last year. I should like to remind members this year, as I did at the meeting last year, that there is a plenty of space at the top of the membership list for 11 members, and for the small sum of \$25, Mr. Ritchie will be only pleased to add to the list.

The Scottish Company.

It has been the custom of my predecessor in this chair to make some reference to the Scottish Company of the Defence Corps. It is with pleasure this evening that I have to refer to the steady increase in personnel; and not only that, but genuine keenness and esprit de corps. I think all of us who were present at either the Church Parade last year or the annual inspection by H.E. the General Commanding H.M. Forces in China, or who saw the guards and strike patrols, were favourably impressed by the excellent turn out of the Company.

The social side, of equal importance to the military training of a Volunteer unit, I am glad to see from recent newspaper reports, is not being forgotten and that amongst forthcoming events are a sports meeting (incidentally the Scottish Company secured more firsts than any other unit of the Defence Corps Sports held in June last), a Halloween Dinner, and the formation of a Reel Club.

It only remains for me to wish the Company continued success, and urge all young Scotsmen, who have not already done so, to join up, as I am convinced they will find the Scottish Company the finest social club in the Colony for the newcomer. (Applause).

The church parade which was held on St. Andrew's day, was a most impressive one, and I have no doubt will be repeated again this year.

The Robert Burns birthday dinner, held on January 23, was a most enjoyable function, and we have to thank Mr. B. Wylie for the able way in which he eulogised the Bard.

In resigning the Presidency this year I have to thank the Committee and members of the Society for the great help they have given me in the activities throughout the year past.

On the surface it usually looks as if the honour of being President was more or less just appearing at the annual Ball and trying one's best not to look self-conscious, but believe me, the honour is not an empty one as there are many things which a President can do in a quiet way which go towards maintaining and upholding the dignity of our race.

If I have failed in this respect, I hope it may be said that my failings were only those of omission.

In concluding I would like just to remind that in the times we are living in, present in this Colony, when there are many hardships, both financial and otherwise, which have to be borne, it behooves Scottish folks to, as the saying goes, keep a "Stout heart to a day's work" and my advice, take it far what it is worth, parti-

AERIAL STOWAWAY.

TRAMP'S 200-MILES FLIGHT.

Snubbing the freight train, which is the usual method of tramps to travel in this country, 17-year-old Jack Richman grabbed the wing of an aeroplane and beat the best railway time here from Las Vegas, Nevada (about 200 miles).

Neither of the Army officers in the aeroplane saw the uninvited passenger until they were well off the ground, and having a difficulty in coaxing the craft on to an even keel, finally espied him hanging on to the outer edge of the wing and motioned him to work his way towards the fuselage.

The major piloting the plane declared afterwards that this saved the ship from a disastrous sideslip. On landing it was discovered that the tramp had not forgotten to tie a bedding roll securely to the strut.

cularly to the younger members, would be "Flee high and you'll no fa' faur." (Applause).

Financial Reforms? Mr. B. Wylie in seconding said he had been delegated by the outgoing General Committee to refer to a matter in connection with reform which they thought should be effected, the expenses connected with the organisation of the annual Ball. Each year examination of the Ball Account invariably revealed the fact that revenue always exactly covered expenditure. Just how that came about was no secret for it was well known that the worthy Presidents had always seen to it that there was no deficit so far as this particular account was concerned.

Exactly the same state of affairs had prevailed this year except that the amount had been much larger than it should have been, a fact which was elicited after much probing at the last Committee meeting, said Mr. Wylie. The Committee was unanimously of the opinion, and he had been delegated to express that opinion so that it might perhaps be formulated as a recommendation to the incoming Committee that a serious attempt should be made in future to make the annual ball self-supporting and that no longer should there be a premium imposed on high honours in this Society. (Applause).

Mr. Wylie referred to measures the Committee was in favour of adopting to effect the desired economy. These were principally connected with the practice dances. It was not suggested that they should be discontinued but it was suggested that the amount of refreshment consumed was not commensurate to the energy expended in learning and practising those dances characteristic of the country from which members hailed. (Laughter). Possibilities of decrease of expenditure in connection with the decorations and economy "down Auchermuchty way" were referred to. "By all means let us maintain our hospitality," said the speaker in conclusion, "but let it not be forgotten that the waste is neither hospitable or justifiable."

Mr. B. Wylie's remarks were supported by other members in the course of the meeting. Mr. Whyte thought practice dances should be done away with. He had been to a number of them in the past and had generally found that the people who attended had already made up their parties and did not care to come in with others who were alone. He agreed that the expenditure on the supper should be reduced.

Dr. Black said he had listened with interest to Mr. Wylie's speech and felt that his remarks might be left to the incoming Committee to deal with.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. Black; Vice-President, Mr. J. B. Ross; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Clerk; Committee, Messrs. D. Templeton, B. Wylie, D. Gow, G. M. Shaw and A. Stevenson.

On the proposition of Dr. Black, seconded by Mr. Whyte, it was unanimously decided to hold the Ball next year. The Chairman said that their Sassenach friends looked forward to it for months, and when it was over looked back to it sadly for months. (Laughter).

Dr. Black said there were several reasons why he thought they ought to celebrate this year. The first was that they did not want anybody to get their tails down, and in the second place, as the Chairman had said, it would be a great disappointment to their Sassenach friends. He had listened with interest to Mr. Wylie's speech, and felt that his remarks might be left to the incoming Committee to deal with.

The date of holding the Ball was fixed for Friday, November 27. A vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman concluded the meeting.

POPULAR FLYING.

FIRST LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUB.

WHERE LONDON LEADS.

The London Aeroplane Club, an offshoot of the Royal Aero Club, was opened by Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, at Stag-lane Aerodrome, which is close to Burnt Oak Station, on the Edgware Tube. After formally declaring the club open, Sir Philip was the first passenger on a club aeroplane, one of the two De Havilland "Moths" with which the London Aeroplane Club begins work. His pilot was Mr. F. G. M. Sparks, one of the two instructors who have been appointed to teach flying to members of the club.

There are about 100 members, and admission is for the present refused to a couple of hundred applicants for the simple reason that the present flying equipment would be insufficient for them. This is a situation which it is hoped will soon be remedied. In the meantime flight tuition has begun on the two "Moths," and there were fifteen members on the ground eager to begin. To decide priority a ballot was taken. Sir Philip Sassoon drawing the names out of a hat, the first drawn being that of Mr. E. D. Kittell, who, with the other club instructor, Mr. G. T. Whitcomb, went up for half-an-hour's tuition, followed by the other pupils in the order of the drawing.

The club is open to both sexes, and there are already five women members who are to be taught to fly, and six associate women members. The ladies were not in the ballot, but one of them, Mrs. Elliott-Lynn, was given a flight immediately after Sir Philip Sassoon landed. Mrs. Elliott-Lynn was one of the founders of the Women's Amateur Athletic Association, and is now a vice-president of that body.

A NATION OF AIRMEN. In his inaugural speech Sir Philip said that there had been doleful forecasts of the subject of light aeroplane clubs. Certainly there have been many difficulties that at one time seemed insurmountable, but they had been surmounted. "All concerned are to be congratulated," he said, "for having won for London the first Light Aeroplane Club in England, the precursor, I am sure, of many aeroplane clubs all over the country and which are destined to establish flying as a popular and legitimate sport. You can rely upon the Air Ministry for sympathy, and also for practical assistance within limits. We have never pretended nor hoped to carry these clubs on our backs."

The clubs, Sir Philip continued, would help to build up a big reserve of pilots by popularising flying by developing that air sense they were looking forward to achieving so that we could become a nation of airmen. The light aeroplane clubs would help them to realise that ideal. He congratulated all concerned with this movement on trying to win away the aeroplane from its associations with war and to make it a powerful agent for civilisation and peace.

Lieut.-Colonel F. McClean, Vice-Chairman of the Royal Aero Club, responded in the absence of the Duke of Sutherland, who had intended to be present but was abroad, and who sent a telegram of congratulation and good wishes. Colonel McClean remarked that the help the clubs were at present receiving from the Air Ministry was largely sufficient, but that in London with good luck they might scrape through.

Among those present were the committee of the new club, namely: Lieut.-Colonel F. McClean, Colonel the Master of "Sempill," Captain C. B. Wilson, Wing Commander T. O. E. Hubbard, Major R. H. Mayo, and Mr. H. E. Perrin. Air Commodore Sir W. S. Brancker and many Service and civilian pilots were in the aerodrome. Several machines were in the air, among them a "Moth" on which Captain H. S. Broad performed a series of stunts to demonstrate its manageability.

CLUB COLOURS. The two London Club "Moths" are painted light grey. Also on the ground were a Midland club's machine, its fuselage painted olive green, and a Lancashire Club's machine, its fuselage painted dark blue. A machine for the Leeds Club with a light blue fuselage was flown to Leeds recently. The colour chosen for the Newcastle Club is red. A private owner is having the fuselage of his machine painted maroon. An American millionaire has bought a "Moth" aeroplane recently, and several are on order for Australia, these all being silver hued, but

MILL RIOT.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING INCIDENT.

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, Sept. 25. Employees of the Japanese cotton mill at Pootung on the opposite side of the river struck yesterday morning owing to the alleged dismissal of a number of their comrades but refused to vacate the mill.

The management requested the assistance of Chinese soldiers to clear the premises. The strikers resisted and the soldiers fired, wounding six men and three women.

BUYING A CROWN.

DISPUTE ABOUT ANCIENT RELIC.

The request of the Rumanian Government to the Austrian Government that it might be allowed to buy the crown of Prince Stephen Bocskay of Transylvania, 1557 to 1606, now in the Vienna National Museum, has raised a storm of indignation in Hungary.

It has been proposed in Budapest to make the crown a national present to King Ferdinand on his 60th birthday, August 24 next, and of course it would have to be despatched at once from Vienna, and a price probably agreed upon later. But the day is looked upon by the Hungarians as a national hero, for he ruled territory which was then and later Hungarian, though much of it is now Rumanian.

All the Hungarian newspapers protest vigorously against the crown going to Rumania, and the Government has also notified the Hungarian national feeling on the subject to Vienna.

The excursion train had stopped at a small countryside station for a considerable time, greatly to the annoyance of the passengers in general, and an old lady in particular.

"Guard, guard!" she shouted out of the window, "what are we waiting for?" "Why, Mrs.," said that official, "simply for the train to go on!"

with red discs to their landing wheels. Incidentally, one saw a new DH51, with an Airdisco engine, being finished off for Mr. Carbery, a well-known pre-war owner-pilot.

In addition to the club subscription, members of the London Aeroplane Club who take lessons in flying pay at the rate of £1.10s. per hour in the air. It is estimated that ten hours should be ample for complete instruction qualifying the pupil for his certificate, and for each certificate gained by members of a club the Air Ministry pays a grant of £10. The Air Ministry further helps the approved clubs with equipment and financial assistance provided certain standards are maintained. The club members, who are thus enabled to learn to fly at an unprecedently small cost, acquire an art not only of value for its own sake but of national importance, and of possible commercial value to themselves. The De Havilland "Moth" type of machine, with its 60 h.p. "Cirrus" engine, manufactured by the Aircraft Disposal Co., is at the moment the most suitable craft for club purposes; but it is well known that the Air Ministry desires to encourage the development of a type which would come into its definition of "light aeroplane." Experts are agreed, however, that consistent with safety a two-seater machine must not have an engine of much less power than the "Cirrus."

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GOLF STARS.

THEIR FAVOURITE STORIES.

In recent interviews with five famous golfers Barrie Payne asked them to relate their favourite yarns pertaining to the royal and ancient Scottish pastime.

Chick Evans told this one: "A beginning golfer stood beside a beautifully teed ball and after a mighty swipe, resulting in a tremendous pivot, the ball sat motionless. A little ant climbed to the top of the ball. There was another big swing, another pivot, and another ant climbed to the top of the ball. 'Why are you here?' said the first ant. 'I don't want to be hit!' said number two."

A letter from Francis Ouimet brought this one:

"A golfer was found guilty of murder in the first degree and the judge, after pronouncing sentence of 'death by hanging,' asked the player if he wished to say anything. 'Yes, your honour,' answered the golfer. 'Could I take a couple of practice swings?'"

Max Marston tells the following yarn and assures me that it really happened:

"Last summer four gentlemen from Merion went to (omit name of the club) and after they had played a few holes in the morning it started to rain very hard, forcing them to return to the clubhouse. They sat in the locker room and enjoyed a bottle of 'Scotch.' Finally one of the party discovered it had stopped raining and that the sun was out. So they all decided to resume the game. They proceeded to the tee under difficulties and started to play the first hole. After driving off they started down the fairway. When the party got about 100 yards from the tee one of them stopped and started looking for his ball. The other players and the four caddies joined in the hunt. After a futile search the player started calling his caddy all kinds of names for losing his ball. The caddy stood for his swearing as long as possible and finally said, 'I'm sorry, sir, but you forgot to drive when the other gentlemen drove.' Jack Hutchinson is held responsible for this one."

"Two Scottish pros were playing in a foursome. One got into a bunker and spent some time walking round and round his ball, observing—and, incidentally, improving—the lie. His partner watched him with admiration for many minutes, but at last, one of the spectators asked him what the other was doing. 'I dinna ken rightly what he's doing,' he replied, 'but I'm sure he's no wasting his time.'"

Willie Ogg tells this one as his favourite:

"St. Andrews is famed for its old-men caddies who know the game and can play it well. One day an Englishman visited the famous Old Course, but could find no partner, so his caddie consented to play with him. Both were using the Englishman's clubs. After watching the Englishman drive and sizing up his game Sandy gave him a mashie and told him he'd meet him at the green. Sandy played the hole and got a five, after which he sat down near the green to wait for the Englishman. The latter arrived at the green in due time after exploring every nook and corner of the rough and beach. After holing out the Englishman asked, 'How many did you have, Sandy?' Sandy answered, 'I had a five.' 'My hole,' said the Englishman, 'I had a four.' Much the same thing happened on the next hole. On the third green, however, when the Englishman asked, 'Sandy, how many did you have?' Sandy said, 'Na, na, it's my turn to ask.'"

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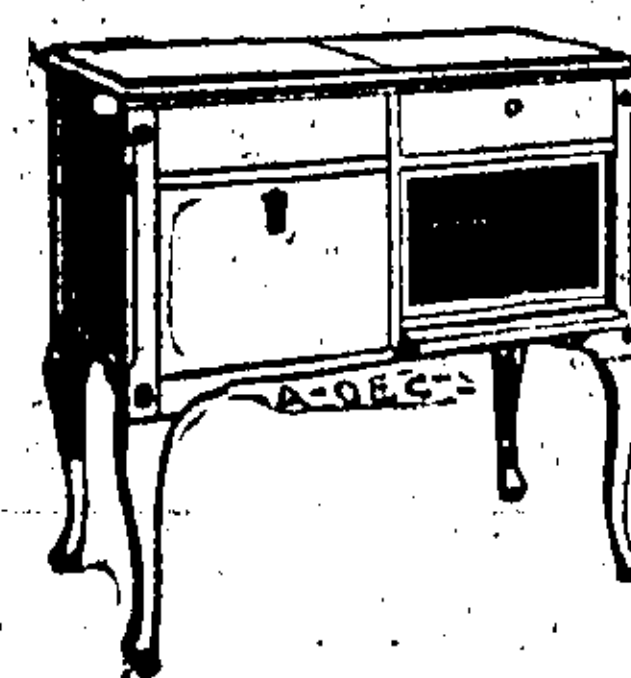
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Serve in high-ball glass
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One tablespoonful of sugar
A pinch of nutmeg
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A glass of Bacardi
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Add milk Bacardi and nutmeg
Mix it thoroughly
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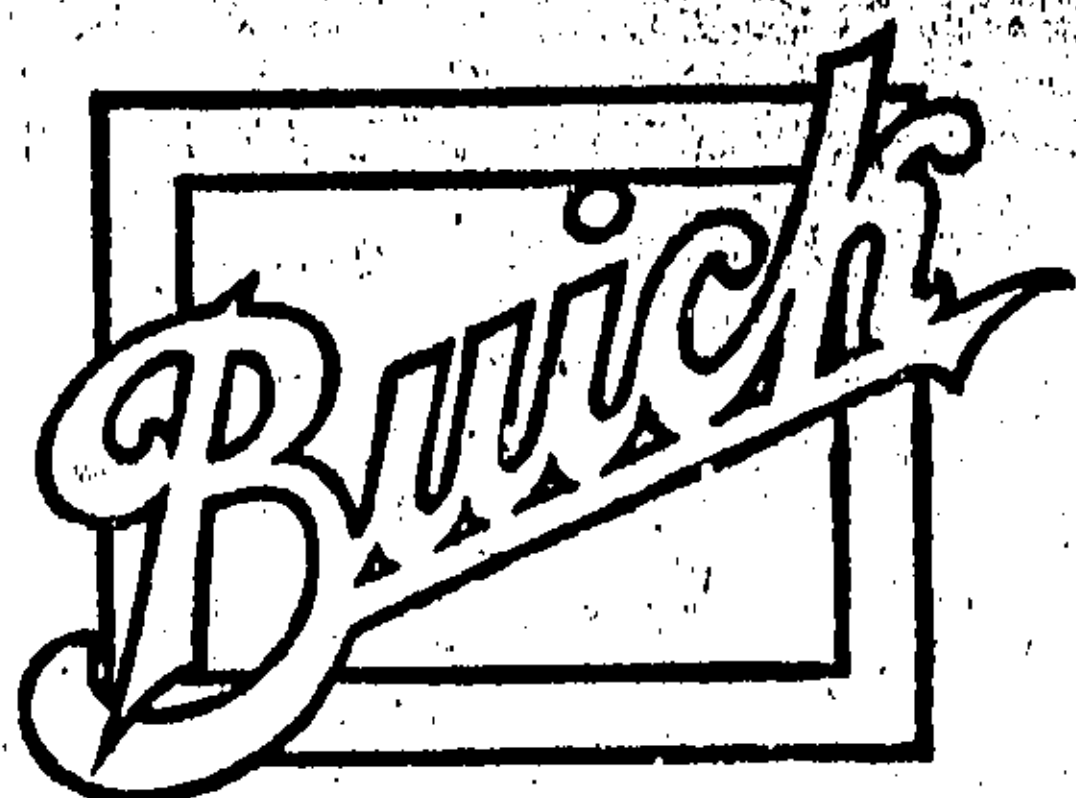
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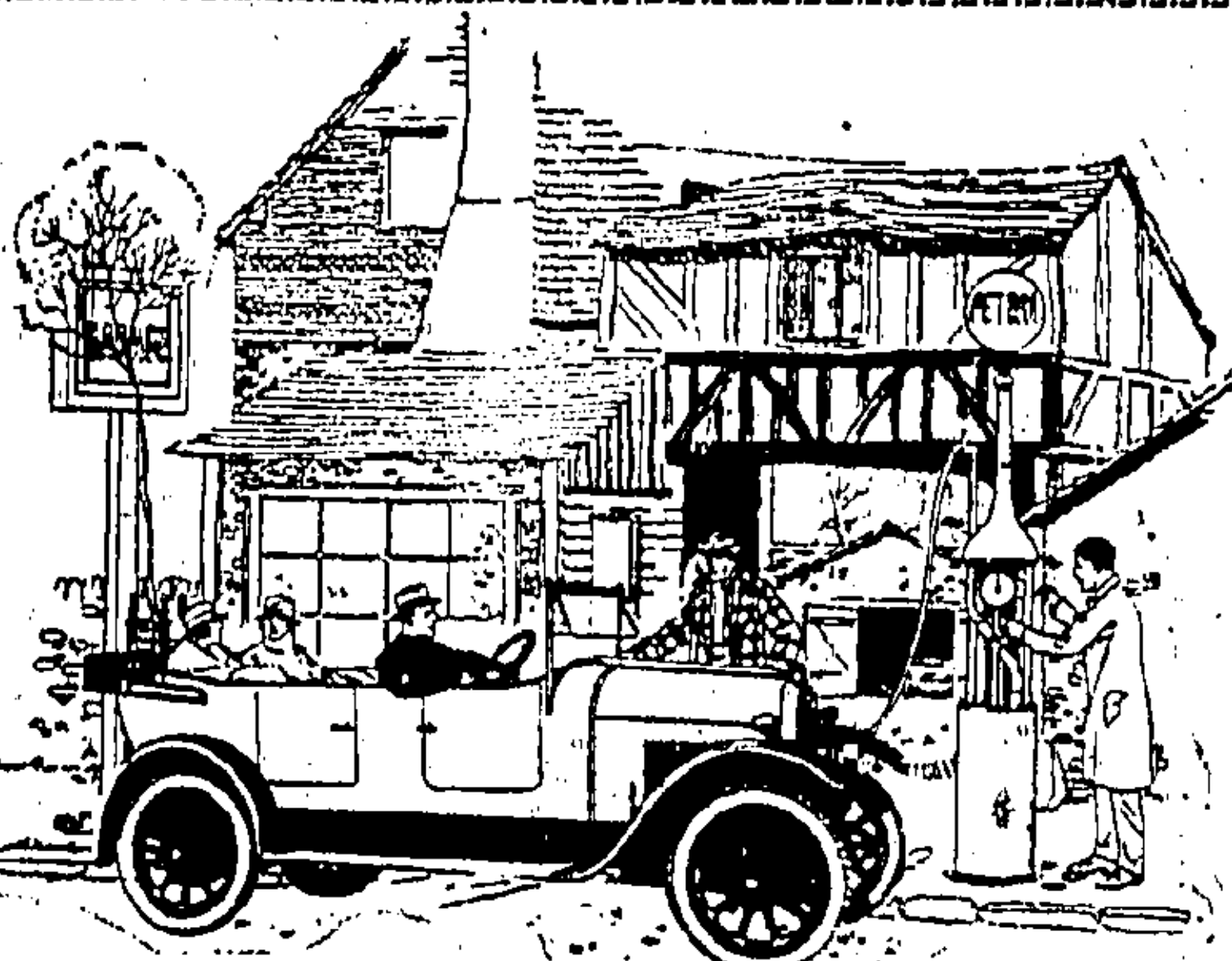
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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Army official rate of the dollar for all payments fixed in sterling, which have to be made in Hongkong, and on the China Station during the month of October, 1925, will be 2/4.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ended September 12, amounted to 88,271 tons, and the sales during the period to 69,874 tons.

At 1.35 p.m. yesterday, the local American Consulate-General received the following storm warning from the Manila Observatory:—Typhoon in about Lat. 14 N., Long. 137 E., moving West-North-West.

Near the prison at Malang, in Desu Pandeau, a holy well has been discovered, which has been dry for years, but it is suddenly giving water, states the Sumatra Bode. The water, which is crystal clear during daytime, changes to red at night. Thousands of natives visit the well for the so-called holy water. A native is supposed to have dreamed that this well will again be dry within a few days and that a native boy of about 14 years of age will emerge from the source from which the water now flows.

Notwithstanding that next year will mark the 50th anniversary of the Bayreuth Opera House, there will be no Bayreuth festival to celebrate the event. Even the significance of such an anniversary cannot induce the powers that be to relax the custom of having the festival on two consecutive years with an intermission the year following. In 1927, however, there will be a compensating festival with "The Ring" and "Parsifal," while "Rienzi" will be produced for the first time.

So realistic are the "plastic" films—in which the figures stand out as in actual life—being shown at the London Coliseum that one actually heard members of the audience express disbelief that it was a film that was being shown. The fact that at first they were not convinced is not surprising, for the figures that appeared upon the screen in natural flesh tints, amid naturally coloured surroundings, might have been those of actual stage artists. This stereoscopic film is the invention of an Italian, and has been developed by two Swiss brothers.

People with tears streaming down their cheeks rushed across the street at Aberystwyth. Once across the street their tears gave place to laughter as they watched the weeping people on the other side. The cause of this emotional scene was a leakage of ammonia from a refrigerator in a shop.

"The immediate cause of the present difficulties in China is national pride," according to Archibald Bullock, head of the department of education in the Central China Teachers' College for the last 20 years, who has just returned to the United States on furlough. The Shanghai riot he declared to be "comparable to the battle of Lexington and Concord."

Two English and two American motor omnibuses, the latter from New York and Chicago, can now be seen in the streets of Berlin, where they make a very favourable impression. They were imported by the General Omnibus Company of Berlin, which wants to try them out in the city. So far, the public appears to prefer them to the omnibuses of German make, but it is difficult to say whether this is due to any advantages they may offer or whether this liking is merely an outcome of curiosity on the part of the public. At any rate, the London omnibuses appear to make less noise than the German ones, and the American omnibuses are generally noted for their brilliant illumination in the evening.

The return of the Citroën Mission, which traversed Africa, has been greeted with enthusiasm in the French Press. For nine months MM. Haardt and Audin-Dubreuil have, with their collaborators, penetrated into the most difficult regions of central Africa and have shown that the automobile has a special value as a vehicle of exploration. Their journey has been followed with the utmost interest. There were many sceptics, but it has been proved that the roads traced by René Caille, Stanley, Livingstone and others can now be taken with comparative security and ease, thanks to the motor car. The Sahara is no longer an obstacle. As the result of this mission, many interesting specimens and a wealth of documentation have been acquired. Thousands of photographs and tens of thousands of yards of cinematographic films have been produced.

On the authority of the London Chamber of Commerce, it is learned that during the holiday months more especially, the demand for young male shorthand writers is greater than the supply. The reason is not that there are no unemployed in that calling, but that there is a surplus of inefficient.

A lady reader confesses that she is anxious for the time to come round when she can get to work with her almond-scented whitewash. Is there not, quite seriously, a future for the firm that can perfume its paints? Size and turpentine in particular cry aloud for the sachet treatment. There seems no more reason for nasty smelling paints than for nasty tasting physic.

Philatelists have paid subscriptions to everything from a public park to a consumptive's home. Mexico is now overrun with grasshoppers, but is without money to combat the plague. So they have issued a special set of stamps which have to be fixed to every letter and parcel, thus producing some revenue, but the plague will really be "stamped" out in order that philatelists' collections may be complete.

The German Foreign Office has instructed its representatives throughout Europe and North America to grant visas free of charge to all foreign sportsmen coming to Germany for sporting competitions of any description. The measure is the result of a request by the German Sporting Union, which also had asked that the Foreign Office take up with other governments the question of reciprocal passports for German sportsmen taking part in foreign competitions.

The Druses, with whom the French are now involved in Syria, are one of the most mysterious races of the world. They are believed to have sprung from a mixture of Eastern tribes with a strong Arab infusion, though Druse tradition asserts a Chinese connection. When, in 1016, Hakim Biamillah declared himself in Cairo to be an incarnation of the Deity there was a violent reaction, he was killed, and his follower, Duruzi, fled into Syria; hence the Druses. Their faith has been described as a mixture of Mohammedanism, Judaism, Christianity, Greek philosophy, Persian mysticism, and certain Chinese beliefs.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Shanghai Community Church celebrated its fifth birthday yesterday. The evening's programme was divided into two parts, a "Tour of Pleasureland," and a musical and miscellaneous programme.

Pauvo Nurmi, the champion distance runner, is now a Finnish knight and the possessor of the White Rose. These honours were conferred upon the athlete by President Reinherd upon Nurmi's return from America and were in recognition of his advancement of Finnish interests through his athletic prowess.

It was due chiefly to the strenuous efforts of Mr. H. Ellis, local manager of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., who, it is stated in Editor and Publisher (New York), acted as linotype operator and pressman, that two British and one American newspapers in Shanghai were able to appear when the Chinese employees suddenly walked out. White members of the editorial and reporting staffs assisted as linotype operators.

Dr. O'Hara, Shanghai inter-port cricketeer, was complainant at the Mixed Court against a Chinese who had stolen the radiator top off his car while it was standing in front of the American Club. The watchman at the Club had seen the accused take the top from the radiator and when he was searched it was found in his pocket. The Court records showed a previous conviction against this man. A sentence of one month's imprisonment was imposed.

A picturesque wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, when Miss Ru-Ku Kathleen Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Carter, of Dunedin, New Zealand, became the bride of Mr. Charles Frederick Taylor, son of the late Mr. J. F. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor of Suffolk. Mr. D. McAllister, gave the bride away and the matron of honour was Miss M. A. Pollard, whose daughters, Wynona and Cecilia, were flower girls. M. W. O'Neill was best man.

"A Syncopated Cocktail" is the title of a musical revue staged by the men of the U.S.S. "Black Hawk" at Garrison Hall, Tsing-tao.

Mr. Eric Rice, Special Commissioner for the Overseas League, and formerly of Hongkong, organised two delightful concerts in June, at Vernon House, London, at which a large number of visitors from overseas were present, and a sum of nearly £40 was placed to the War Memorial Fund as a result.

Word has come from Africa that Stewart Edward White, the American novelist and sportsman, was recently badly mauled by a leopard at which he was aiming. Mr. White, accompanied by Dr. Arthur H. Young, and Dr. T. Saxton Pope, left last March on a six months' expedition to hunt wild game with bow and arrows only.

M. Briand, a leading figure in the news, has been credited with Irish ancestry. According to one French genealogist, the ex-Premier is descended from one Connell Briand, who migrated from Ireland to Nantes, where he became overseer in a bleaching factory. According to Connell Briand's story, he was a descendant of the great King Brian Boru.

Miss Marcella Duggan, being still a schoolgirl, finds no use for Naldern, the house bequeathed to her by her late stepfather, Lord Curzon, and it has come into the market. Containing about 16 rooms and fitted with all necessary modern conveniences, it is pleasantly situated on the cliffs of the North Foreland, with a great view out to sea. Lord Curzon, like the late Lord Northcliffe, was aware of the breeding qualities of Thanes. That the King and Queen share the conviction was proved when they left their younger sons to school there. It was at Broadstairs the Queen adopted her one and only ride on a train.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the late President, was among the visitors at a recent meeting of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva.

Lord Oxford's motto for his coat of arms, "Sine macula macula," represents an heraldic term originated in Brittany by the Lords of Rohun. A free rendering of it is "armour in the modern word from the same root, without a blemish"—or immaculate. The "macula" was a lozenge-shaped piece of metal used on medieval armour, and this is part of the coat of the Yorkshire Asquiths, which Lord Oxford has adopted. "Macula" meant a spot.

The Queen follows with great interest the fortunes of the island folk of the North of Scotland, and she is perturbed that there is so much distress among the women up there owing to the demand for Shetland shawls having fallen away during the last few years. The Queen intends to bring about a revival of the Shetland shawl during the next few months. Of course, if her Majesty and the Duchess of York once started to wear them, such shawls would soon become the rage again, and make the lot of the Shetland women a happier one.

Princess Mary is the first member of the Royal family to be enrolled as an Oddfellow. She has been initiated as an honorary member of the Harmony Lodge, Knarborough, of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows Friendly Society. Lord Lascelles has been for some time an honorary member of the Royal East of Hereford Lodge, and the two young sons of Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles have already been admitted to the juvenile branch of that Lodge, which was established at Hereford in 1842, and with which four generations of the Lascelles family have now been connected. The Harmony Lodge was established twenty-one years earlier.

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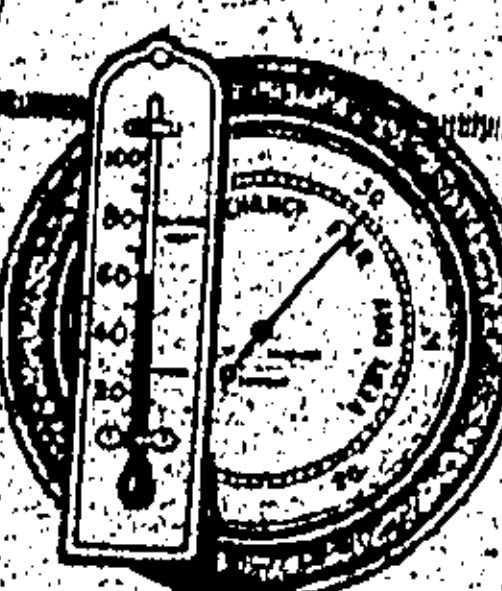
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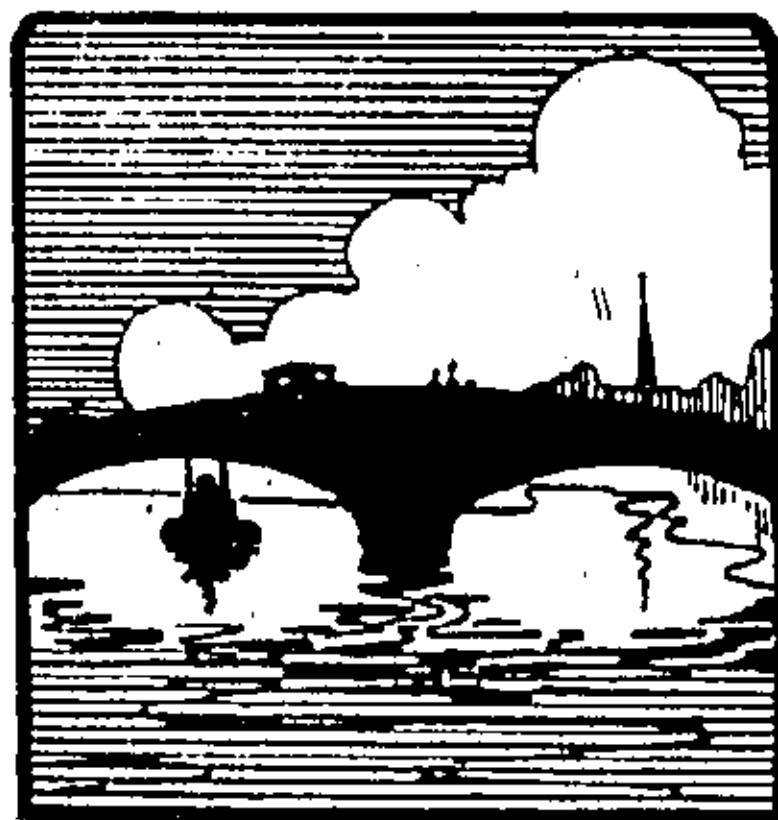
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SCIENCE IN A WILDERNESS.



Photo by courtesy of the Company.

Great progress has been made at the site for the new Government Jail, at Ngau Shi Wan, on the mainland. The Hongkong Excavation, Pile Driving & Construction Co., Ltd., with their "Raymond Concrete Pile Driving Equipment" (seen in the middle background) have put in many of the thousands of piles necessary for the foundations. Some of the piles are seen in rows in the middle of the photo. As described in the "China Mail" when the work commenced, this system of pile driving is much superior to the old hand-driven method and has much to commend itself.

LOCAL BASEBALL CHAMPIONS.



Photo by Ying Ming.

The baseball team of the South China Athletic Association, together with officials and friends. Last Saturday, the Chinese beat the Japanese team in a close game and thus won the local league championship.

ITALIAN BIRDMAN.



Photo by courtesy of the A.P.C., Hongkong.

Colonel di Pinedo, the Italian aviator, snapped when taking on "supplies" at Manila, on his Italy-to-Japan flight.

TUESDAY'S BIG PARADE.

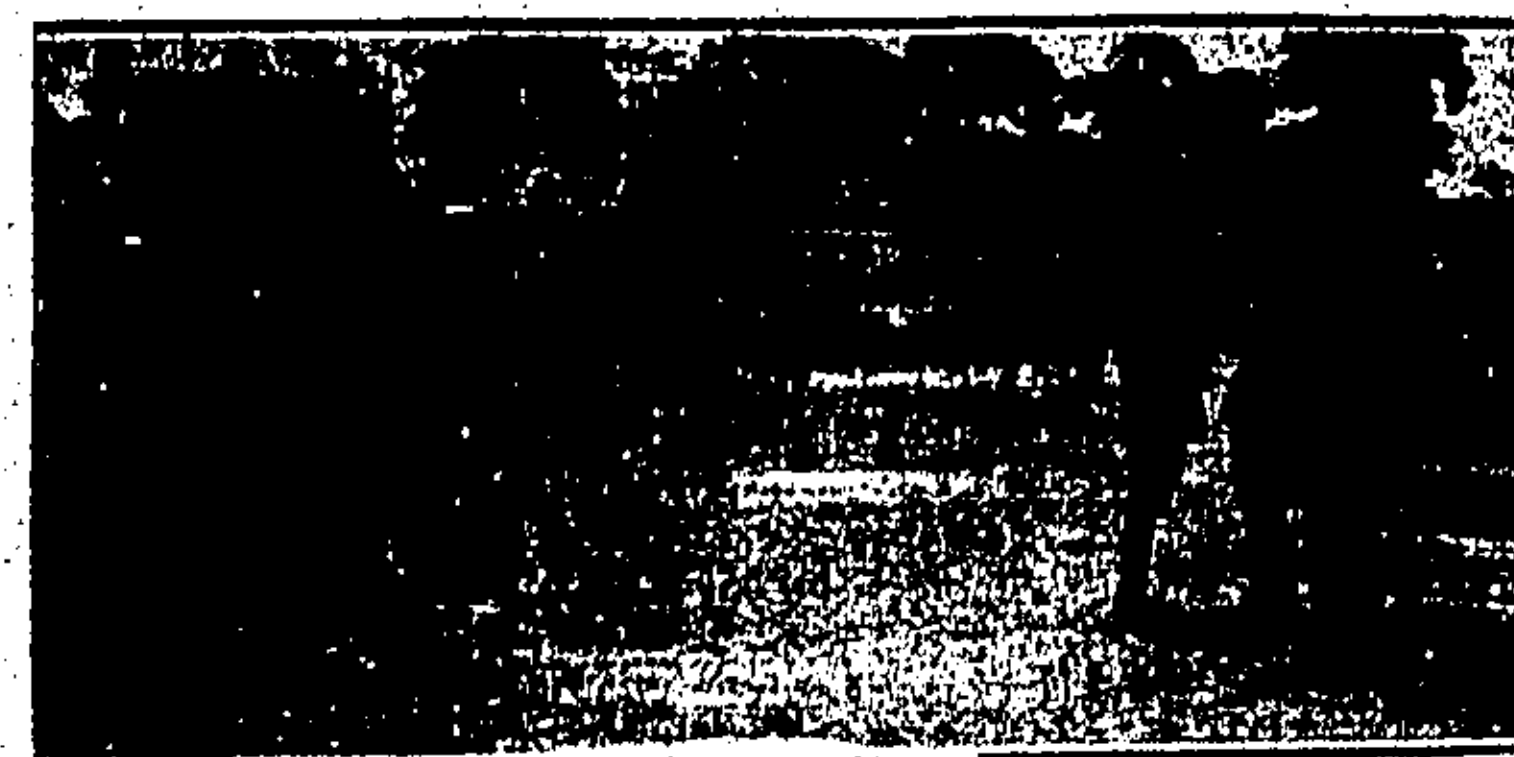


Photo by Ying Ming.

A recipient being awarded a medal from the N.R.A., at the Murray Parade Ground on Tuesday. H's Excellency Major-General C. C. Luard (the G.O.C.) gave away to men of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, the "Young Soldiers' Cup and medals" of the National Rifle Association. The General is pinning a medal on a private's tunic, Lt-Col. F. S. Montague Bates (the O.C. of the regiment) has his back to the camera (on the right) and other recipients are drawn up on the left.

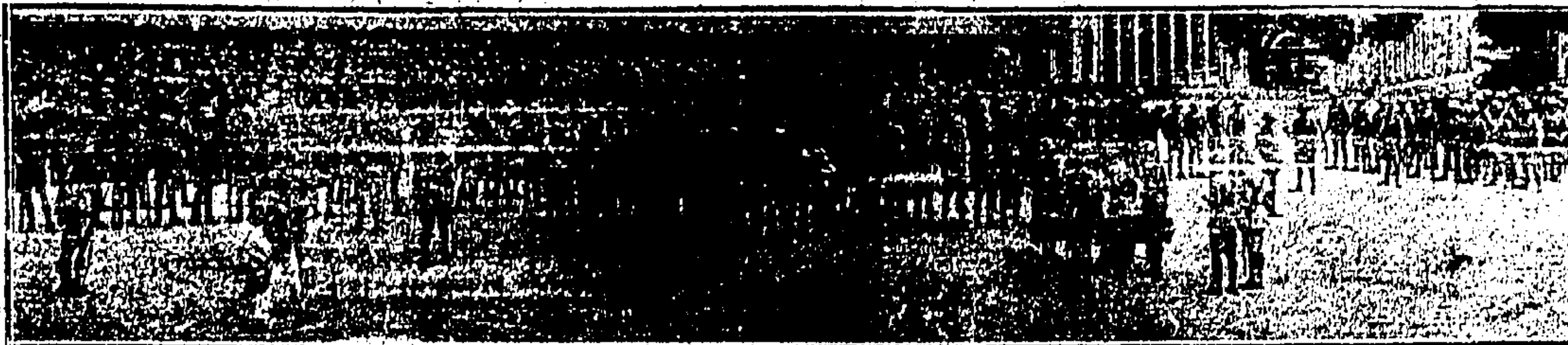


Photo by Ying Ming.

A part of the 760 officers and men (of the Surrey Regiment) who were drawn up on the Parade ground when the N.R.A. trophies were handed out by the General Officer Commanding.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



When Fashion Runs True to Type



To Each and Every Type Belong Certain Fabrics and Lines—Fashion Adopts and Adapts Accordingly.

Writers of all the ages have given advice as to fashion—its adoption and its retention—and while they have differed, somewhat, in their definition, the consensus of opinion is that it must be followed in moderation.

"Be neither too early in the fashion, nor too long out of it; nor at any time in the extremes of it."

In the majority of cases this should be a standardized rule, for any gathering will prove that it is only the occasional and unusual woman that can adopt the new when it is newest and still be truly individual. Certain characteristics are always desirable—smartness, charm, becomingness, difference—these characteristics merge into the one—individuality. An admitted fact that styles in general are designed with the slender woman in mind, and it is admitted, with equal assurance, that there are many women of other types than the slim, who are for which the most beautiful models are designed. And they are adopted by many to whom they are not becoming, partly because the many do not make a personal study of their good and bad points; partly because the many think they will look as the model looks; and partly because the art of the specialist in dress is not generally known and believed worth while.

There are many different types. White clothes are usually designed for the slender woman of proportionate build, there are many slender women who are very short and many who are very tall; there are well-rounded, medium-sized women; and there are very large women—short, medium and tall. It is only logical that what becomes the one does not become the other, and recent years have seen the establishment and growth of shops that specialize in apparel for the various types. There are not enough of these shops, but the reason is attributable to the general run of women, who prefer the old, the new and the middle. Since it is to say that once a woman has proven the value of the specialist in apparel, she will never seek her attire elsewhere. She will admit and appreciate the fact that the saleswoman who has been trained to choose fabrics, colors and lines according to the type of woman who is to wear them, is a better judge than she is herself of what she can wear becomingly.

When the fabrics, lines, trimmings and colors for a certain season have been chosen, then the designer for type begins her work. She knows that broken lines, bold patterns, high colors and frothy styles are for the slim woman, not for the medium or the stout figure, for even the woman who is merely inclined to be plump covers sunderness, and if she dresses correctly she may have at least the appearance of being slim. Too many women choose their clothes from a picture in a fashion magazine, or from its appearance on a model. Such a choice is fatal, even when one is slender, for even if one may wear "practically anything," it stands to reason that some colors are more becoming, some lines more appropriate, some trimmings more effective.

Advice, though, has been given the stout woman—her problem is not the most difficult to solve. She needs a considerable volume, however, and she must adopt a style that is not so much as it has not.

Most women of full figure insist on keeping to unrelieved black or blue, in the mistaken idea that they are well-dressed, no matter what the model. A large woman in an all-black dress is, in many cases, a most unattractive person, for she is gloomy—and there is so much of her! Usually the advice to the stout woman consists of explicit directions as to what she may not wear, with never a word as to what she may, and so many things are eliminated that it seems almost impossible to have any variety at all from which to choose. What The Stout Woman Should Avoid. A few of the usual "Don'ts" include broken lines at the waist; too short skirts; too bright or light colors; satin and shiny surfaced materials or those that sink in around the ankles; noticeable trimmings or accessories; one material over another; dark colors absolutely unrelieved; and fuzzy, flutty things. These are a few of the most important rules that should be followed, but there are as many, if not more, rules that specify "Do."

While self-trimmings have their place in the scheme of things, a touch of colour—a smart new colour—should be introduced into the scheme. It may be a vestee; it may be a long line from neck to hem; it may be at the girdle, but not in the girdle. The oval, the square or the V-neckline—the latter filled in to a square; panels—defined rather than flutty; overdrapes, carefully handled; and every type of trimming that tends to increase height.

The large woman may not forget the value of tailored undergarments and a perfectly fitting corset—every bit of advice—however short—should begin and end with this. Jersey silk is a suggestion for lingerie, although the general trend is toward tailored things. There is no advice, except that one consult an expert corsetiere, so far as the choice of a corset is concerned, for every figure presents its individual problems. A wise student of types stresses the value of the background, pointing out the obvious fact—obvious when one's attention has been called to it—that a large woman looks larger when she is dressed in the same colour as her background, she may become simply huge in such surroundings.

Models have been chosen with the really large woman in mind, the woman who has no chance of seeming slimmer, whose problem is, first of all, to dress becomingly in a way that detracts from size, and does not call attention to it. If one's desire is for a dress of one colour, unrelieved, then there could be no better choice than the frock of black Georgette, relieved, not by colour contrast, but by the sheen of silk and bead embroidery. It has a wide front panel, its width saved from the unbroken breadth that is never becoming, with carefully placed embroideries that break the horizontal lines and accentuate the up and down lines. The squared neck, the sleeve length, the slightly uneven hem-line, and the fullness at the sides; all play a part in the appropriateness of the model to the use of the large woman.

An odd sleeve lends individuality, for it will be noticed that the cuff is attached only at the side back, so that the sleeve suggests the Bishop, but cannot, in any sense of the word, be called by that name. A light coloured frock combines two fabrics—an all over lace net and Georgette, and the pleating is used for the poplin and the sleeve. Horizontal lines are broken without detracting from perpendicular lines, and the narrow link girdle outlines a slightly lower than normal waist. The scalloped hem edge and dip at one side is a bit unusual.

Summer fabrics have a very definite place in the stout mode, especially the voiles, and the sensible cotton model is typical of the nicety of their styling. It is uncompromisingly plain of line, appreciating the virtue of the surplus cloth; the V-neck, squared by a bit of embroidery that fashions the collar and cuffs; and the wide hip grille of satin. It is a typical cotton dress of all work—or part play, as the case may be. A figured material—the pattern a part of the fabric itself, and not outlined in colour—it is used for the afternoon frock that takes real tailored trimming of solid colour satin. It edges the neckline and forms the vestee; edges the overdrapes on the skirt is effective.

What a clever designer can do with satin, if one insists on it, is illustrated in a clever frock that makes use of Georgette in a light shade and bead embroideries. Breadth across the front is cut by the jumper effect of the satin over the Georgette; the vesting is smartly, but not noticeably defined; and the overdrapes on the skirt is effective.

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THE LURE OF THE MARK DOWN SALE



The Lure of the Mark Down Sale

Good Riddance Sales," the merchants call them, these offerings of the late summer season. But the term is a happy one from two points of view, for it means opportunity, not only for the merchant who arranges the sale, but for the housewife, who appreciates a genuine, worth-while opportunity to replenish either linen closet, wardrobe or household furnishings. There are broken assortments on the shelves of every department store, goods that are the utmost in perfection, but not so in every size. There are odd pieces of furniture in the show rooms, of value to the buyer, but impeding the progress of restocking for the demands of winter—so what more natural than the August sale, so far as the merchant is concerned? And what more welcome to the housekeeper, whose motto is "Thrifty," than the release of these goods at sale prices?

Already Fall is here, so far as fashion is concerned. She has put off her summer garments and is being fitted to the garments of a future season. So it is possible for the clever woman to anticipate many of the modes of the coming months by a study of the new things in the windows, in relation to the values offered in the sales. She may capture a frock or a suit at a bargain price that will be quite torments for fall wear, her proof some advance model—that is, forecasting the future. For in three departments especially, the mid-summer mark-down sale is an established thing. Fur sales, sales of white and furniture sales are featured prominently, and coming along with them, are special bargain sales in all sorts of departments of apparel.

More and more the woman who buys on a budget has come to realize that the great mark-down sales are the best time to buy. The woman who buys on a budget has come to realize that the great mark-down sales are the best time to buy. The woman who buys on a budget has come to realize that the great mark-down sales are the best time to buy.

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furnished, the time to do it is sale time, if one's needs and the sales can be synchronized. Contrary to the insistent wail of many women, the goods offered at these sales are neither "seconds" nor are they shopworn—they're articles that before the day the sale opens would have cost the customer from ten to twenty—in some cases fifty—per cent. more than the sale price. Indeed, many merchants include merchandise that has never really been "in stock," and when it comes to "seconds," reputable stores will mark them so. To deal with stores whose policy does not include this custom is mistaken judgment, and if one is cheated, she has only herself to blame.

The thrifty buyer, seeking quality at prices lower than are generally asked, is watching the advertised announcements of the day the sale opens she can trust, planning to take advantage of the bargain she knows they will offer. She knows there will be a wealth of

opportunities in household linens and she can find the furniture—foreign or domestic; antique or modern; suits or single pieces—that she has coveted. All the essentials of a well-appointed home are sometimes available during these sales, included in the offerings. And there are just as great, perhaps greater opportunities involved in personal apparel, for fashion's changeability when it comes to frocks, coats, gowns and furs.

They are, of course, necessarily, fine underthings—although there is no lack of these—but outer garments, the surplus stock of a passing season, offered at reductions that are unbelievable, until one investigates for herself. Many a woman dresses, apparently, quite beyond her means, though her unlined face shows no signs of the disfiguring wrinkles that are ever the sign of financial worry. The secret of her perfect grooming is the fact that she rarely, if ever, buys a gown in the

height of a regular season, instead patronizes between-season sales, going ahead to coming seasons' trends, very best that the best shops have to offer, at prices reduced, sometimes half. No you say, then, that you always out-of-fashion? That means true were you to interpret fashion as the passing fancy of the hour, meaning immortality, the money that makes one a legend or so to be told of a woman of a real epoch of changing fashions, and she would have been successful in her purpose, then she would have been to have the proper garments in her quality and grace, at the price she can afford.

Whether her need for a frock, fur, linen or lingerie—the really woman will purchase the gospel of advertisement and attend the therein described—provided, of course, they hold the necessary lure of an object priced—her hat.

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GAMES OF THE GOBS

Recreation Plays An Important Part in the Life of the Sailor—Baseball Follows the Flag—Many Diversions.

[By NORMAN C. McLOUD.]

With the American Navy playtime follows the flag. The bluejacket knows his games and he makes the most of them. Wherever there is a battleship, a cruiser, a destroyer or any vessel of the fleet, the recreation of the goby is one of the vital activities of the day. When he works he does it with emphasis. When he plays he goes at it in the spirit of an American school boy on a Saturday holiday.

Playtime in the Navy is one of the eight spots of this branch of the national defence. The goby is essentially athletic. Perhaps this is due to careful choosing of raw material for admission to the service. Perhaps it comes from youthful exuberance or from the monotony of a life on the ocean. Possibly both reasons exert their influence. Whatever the reason, the results are manifested wherever there is an assemblage of bluejackets.

The American enlisted man has a diversity of taste. He would as soon swim as play baseball. He would get up a contest of some sort if he were stranded on a desert island. All he needs is somebody with whom to play. The spirit of competition does the rest. Veterans tell me of basketball games in the South Sea Islands, where the natives marvelled at the novelty of the proceedings. They tell me of football in remote corners of the Indian Ocean, and of wrestling matches in Constantinople; of swimming races in the tropical waters of the Caribbean, and of quoits on the coast of Africa. As a matter of fact there are few forms of recreation concerning which they will call the one who has the inclination to lose.

Baseball is one of the prime sports of the Navy. No ship's outfit is complete when it does not include the balls, bats, gloves and uniforms of the American diamond. When the geography furnishes an acre or so of land swift introduction. In fact the ground needn't be very level or very smooth of surface. A Navy baseball line will find satisfaction in a terrain that would fill Babe Ruth with consternation.

Making The Best Of It.
They tell me of a game played a few months ago in a small island in the Pacific. The whole island would not have served as a switchyard for a six-pole truck. The surface would have been ploughed ground appear as a billiard table. To most of us the place would have suggested anything but baseball. We would have thought of it



BASEBALL PRACTICE ON BOARD A SHIP



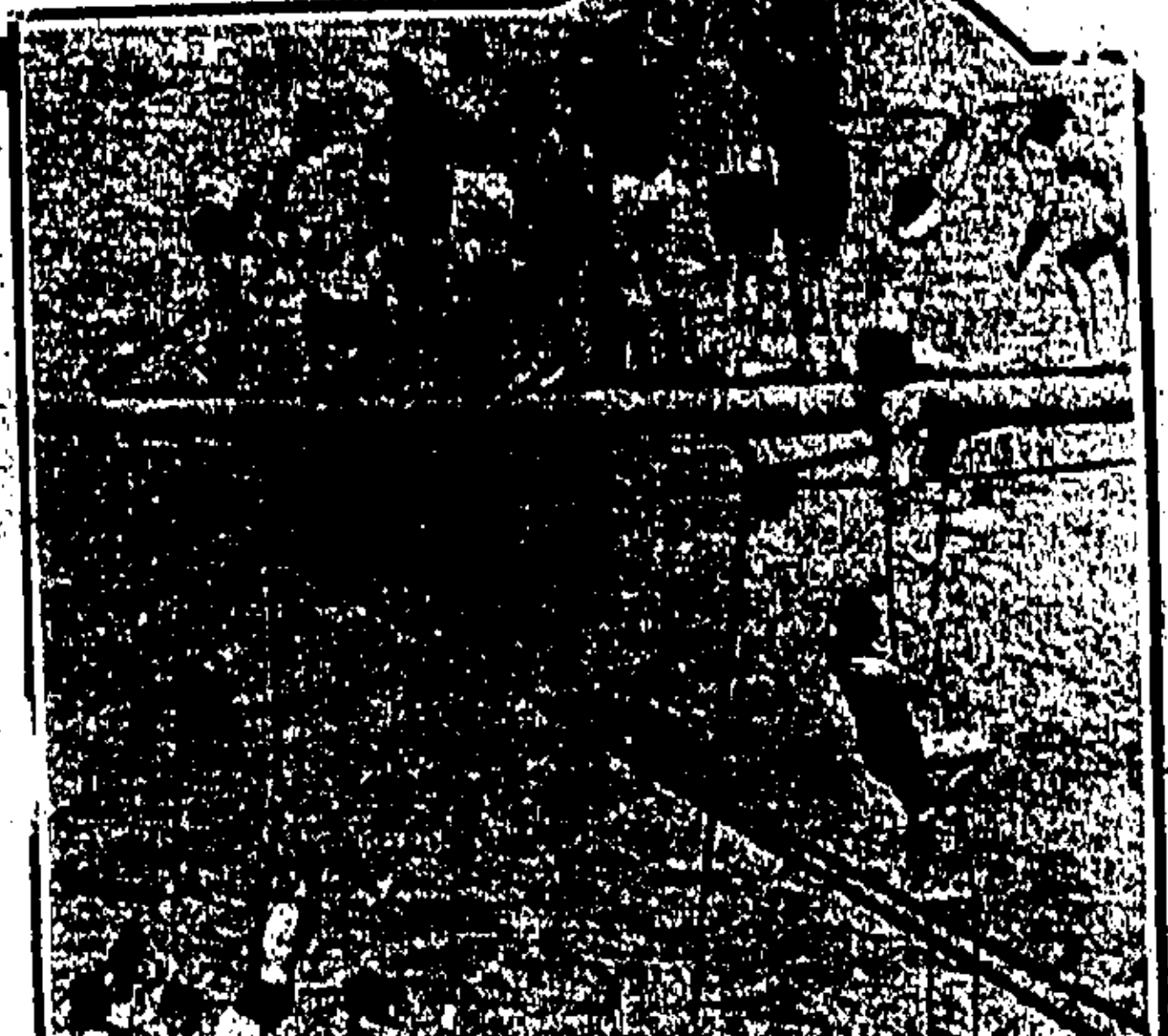
POTATO RACE



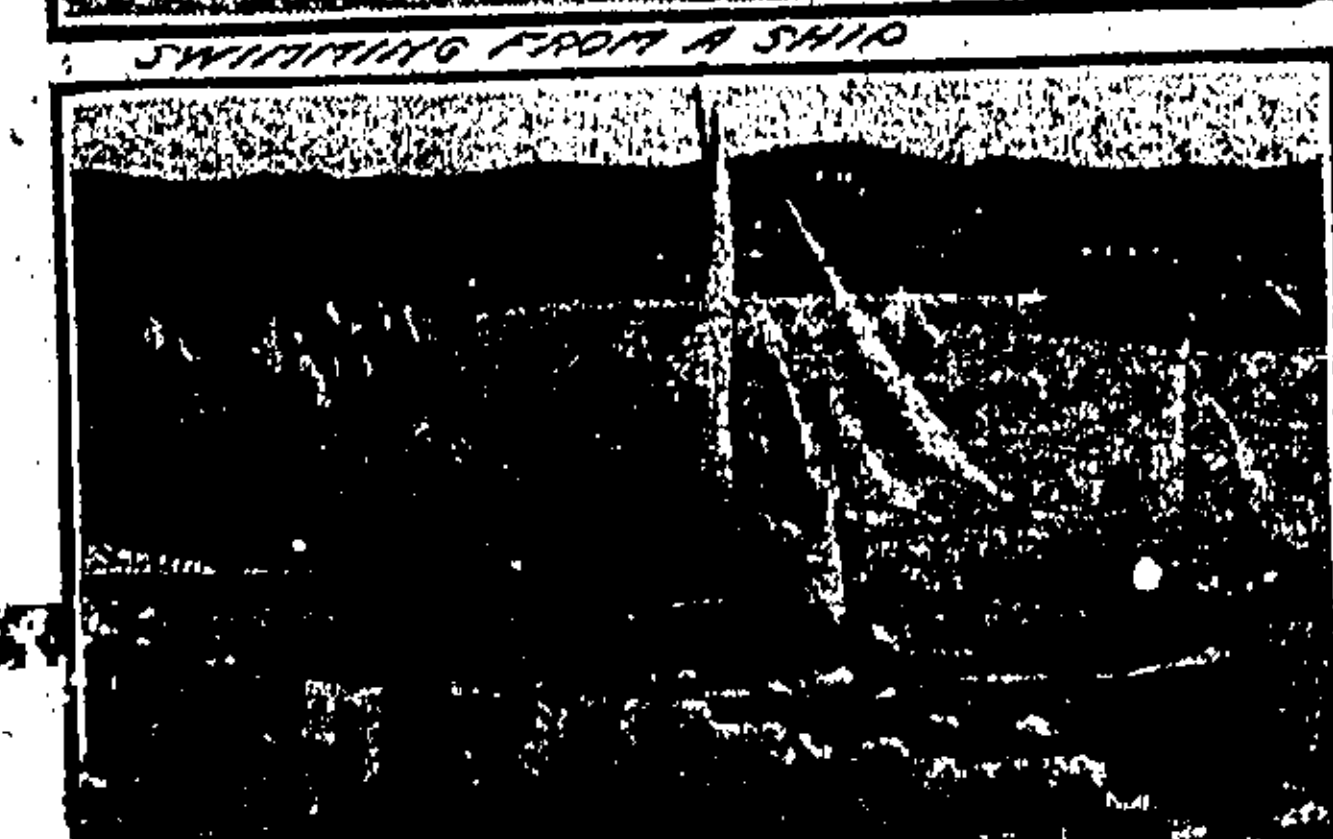
FOOTBALL PRACTICE



BASKETBALL



SWIMMING FROM A SHIP



QUOITS

as the ideal location for an obstacle race of Rocky Mountain goals. This thought, however, would have been due to the fact of perspective. We have become accustomed to the perfect diamonds and well-groomed turf of the home grounds. We have let ourselves believe that without these refinements of civilization the game would be impossible.

Not so with the gobs. This was amply and aptly demonstrated by the game staged on this tiny island of the Pacific. Within ten minutes after landing the sailors had laid out their grounds and established their bases. Several miles of rowing, from the island at which their ship was anchored, had merely whetted their appetites for outdoor exercise. An American ball game was soon in progress—and the umpire was in his usual danger of physical violence. The staging was complete in every detail.

To the bluejackets it made little difference that the fly driven to centre-field might strike a jutting rock and

bounce to left or right; or that the grounder just inside of third base stood every chance of being deflected into the ocean between first and second. These things were of slight importance. The real business of the day was a match game between rival nines of the battleship. Nothing else mattered; the game itself mattered tremendously.

Baseball Missionaries.
It is safe to say that the Navy has done more for the spread of baseball than any other single influence. American teams have made occasional pilgrimages to England, Europe, Cuba and Australia, with indifferent success. Professional ball games have appeared to carry slight conviction to the minds of alien peoples.

With the Navy, however, the situation is different. The goby goes into a strange country and bring baseball within reach of the crowd. They get the natives to playing it themselves. One of the best educational inspirations in the world is said to be heard from a set of South Sea Islanders abusing the umpire after the manner of their

play mates from the battleships. Baseball at sea is one of the major sports of the protracted voyage. In one of the illustrations the camera shows the daily practice conducted by the sailors of a battleship. Pitching and catching are a part of the daily routine. In this, as in all else, the gobs do things "under the guns."

Football And Racing.
The football games of the fleet are another phase of the recreation of the goby. These contests afford one of the reasons a sailor welcomes service at a station on shore.

The foot-race is another favourite diversion in Naval recreation. Constant training is made possible by the vast spaces of deckroom on modern war-craft, and this training serves the purpose of keeping the sprinters in perfect trim for frequent contests. One of the pictures shows a race between sailors at the Long Beach station in California. The camera caught E. W. Ferrin, able seaman, in the act of winning the mile championship of the Pacific fleet.

At Home In The Water.
In aquatic sports the American Navy defies the universe. The bluejackets welcome all comers, regardless of nationality or environment.

The swimming exercises of the goby are not the simple affairs of dress-parade on an American beach or in a finely equipped concrete basin. For him the daily plunge is a matter of climbing as well as an exercise in swimming. His pier is the yard-arm of the ship. His leap is limited only by the height of this arm above water. Its return to the deck is a test of strength in climbing a rope. The beach bather may study the sailor's technique with distinct profit and advantage.

In sailing and rowing the bluejacket knows no competition—except from his own fraternity. Race in whaleboats and small sailing craft make him a wizard of seamanship, with definite benefit to his usefulness to his ship. Some of the liveliest sporting events of the Navy are found in the races between picked crews from rival cruisers or battleships. Each ship has

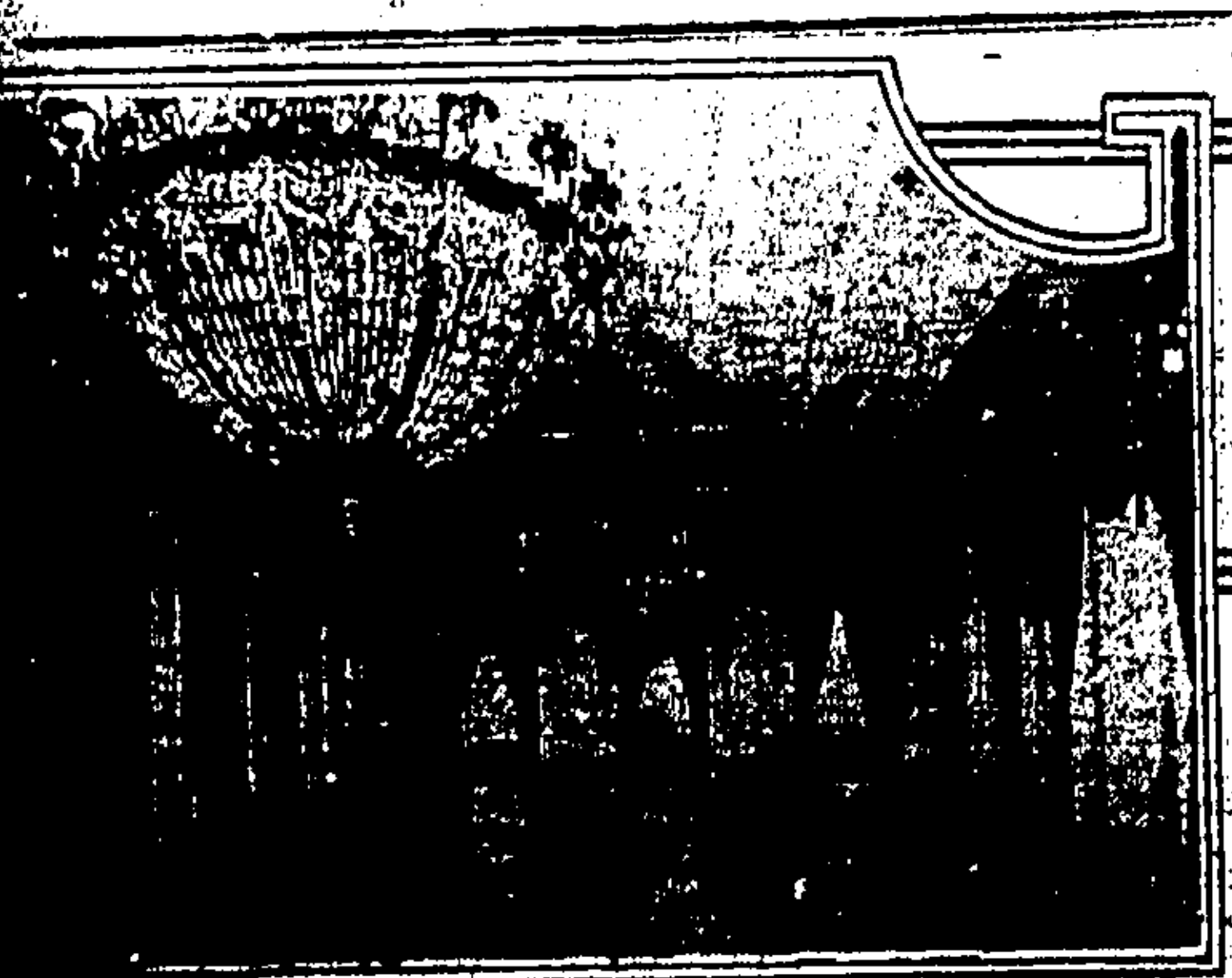
its apparatus for the daily practice of rowing exercises, and the work is strongly encouraged by commanders. Other recreations of the Navy cover a wide range of activity, all planned for physical development and for the health of the bluejackets. Wrestling and boxing have their recognized place in the Naval programme. I have seen fifteen hundred members of a ship personnel—officers and men—lined up on gun barrels, on turrets and in the fighting-top, watching the progress of a closely contested wrestling or boxing match between perfect specimens of physical development. I have seen basketball and the potato-race on the deck of a monster war-craft, and I have seen pie-eating contests between gobs that would have been the envy of the wealthiest dyspeptic. I have heard of cup-fights, in which blindfolded sailors fought each other, on hands and knees, with harmless tinware as their weapons of offence.

Not All Athletics.
It is not to be suspected, however,

that all Navy recreations are athletic. Some of them are along the line of the higher arts, such as dancing, music, and amateur theatricals. There is nothing more engaging than the sight of a set of gobs entertaining themselves and their comrades-at-arms with a clever burlesque or a bit of musical comedy in improvised costumes. A ship's hall, in a friendly port, is an event of importance to the native population as well as to the men of the fleet; while a Neptune party is something to be remembered by all who participate or witness. The fantastic turn of the goby at the time of crossing the equator is one of the brightest spots in his career as a defender of the flag.

The sports of the bluejacket are wisely encouraged and carefully directed by the officers in command. Physical fitness is the prime essential of national defence, and the authorities find that good sport and good health travel hand in hand. The naval craft without its recreations would be a poor training school for the serious work of the establishment.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE THE "FIRST LADY"



THE FRONT EAST ROOM

Nothing To Buy But Food and Clothes—Everything Else is Provided By Uncle Sam, Even To the Cook's Wages, the Household Linen and the Fuel.

[By KENN BACHEL.]

Income taxes have cut down the President's salary from \$75,000 to \$35,000. The cost of living is way up. Now he is going to manage to make both ends meet?

Importantly helpful is the fact that his wife, apart from clothing and personal incidentals, has practically no expenses. She has fewer things to pay for than any other woman in the United States.

No other woman has so few things to worry her. Uncle Sam takes the burden off her hands, and pays for nearly everything. She has no bother about servants. The government hires and pays them, and sees that they do their work satisfactorily. All of them are carried on the Federal payroll. Even the family living is done free of cost.

The mistress of the White House is a new-sue, or a new piece of furniture, she does not have to ask her husband. All she has to do is to speak to Coolidge's personal aide, an army sergeant, and tell him to buy it. The government pays for it.

One might imagine that Mrs. Coolidge would have many burdens; some social duties to perform, but it is not so. She is not obliged either to make or to return a call. In this respect her position is like that of royalty. If a lady of royal rank were to visit Washington, she would call at the White House, and Mrs. Coolidge would return her visit on the same day. That is the single exception.

Domestic Luxuries.
Mrs. Coolidge is the most luxuriously housed woman in the world. The White House has two stories, with two wings, and it is the mistress's never-ending job to walk up or down stairs. She is carried to her room in a motor car, and is carried to the dining room.

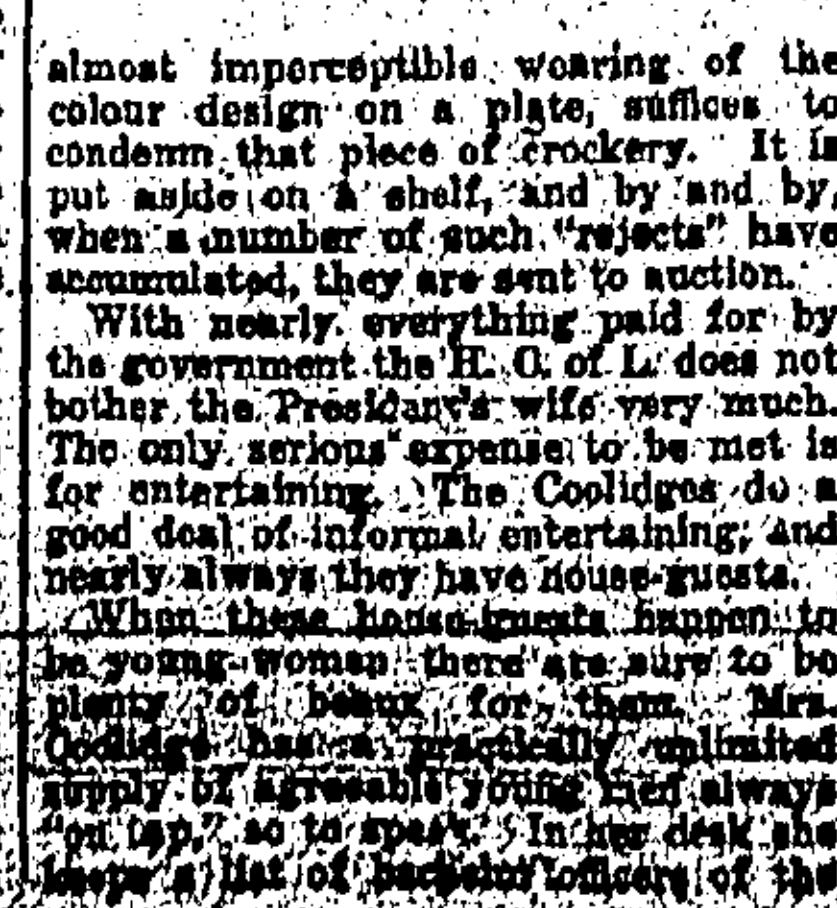
Custom demands that important guests appear on the President's table that has the smallest defect. The President's table is the pride of the White House.



A GLIMPSE OF THE STATE DINING ROOM



THE SOUTH FRONT WHERE IN OLD DAYS WAS THE FRONT DOOR



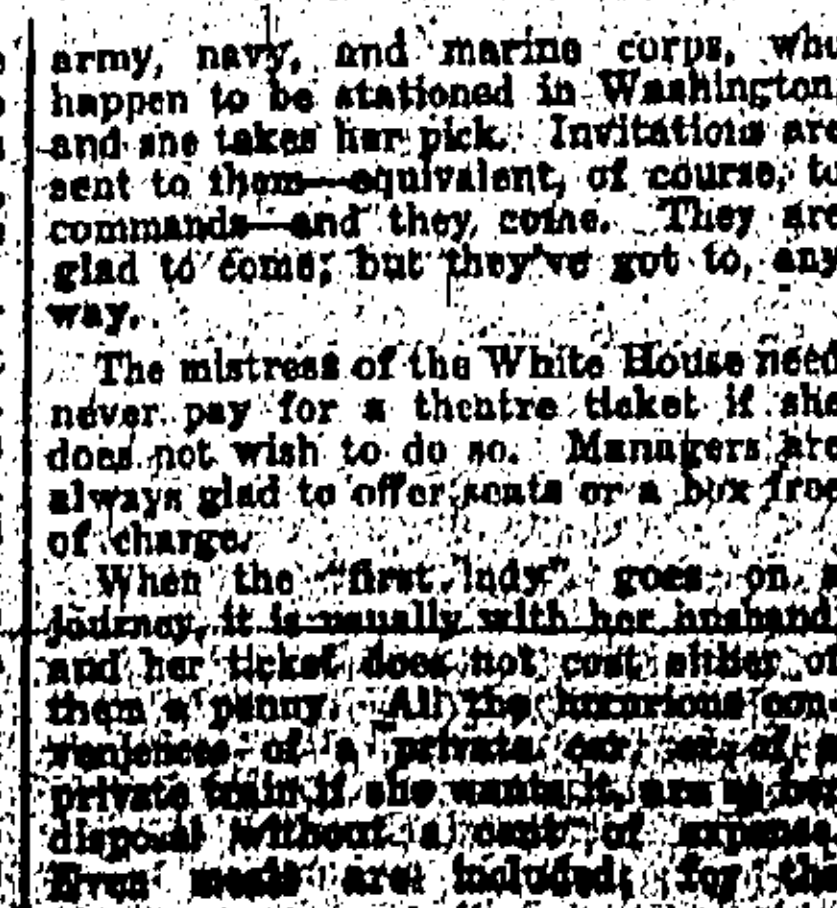
THE WHITE HOUSE



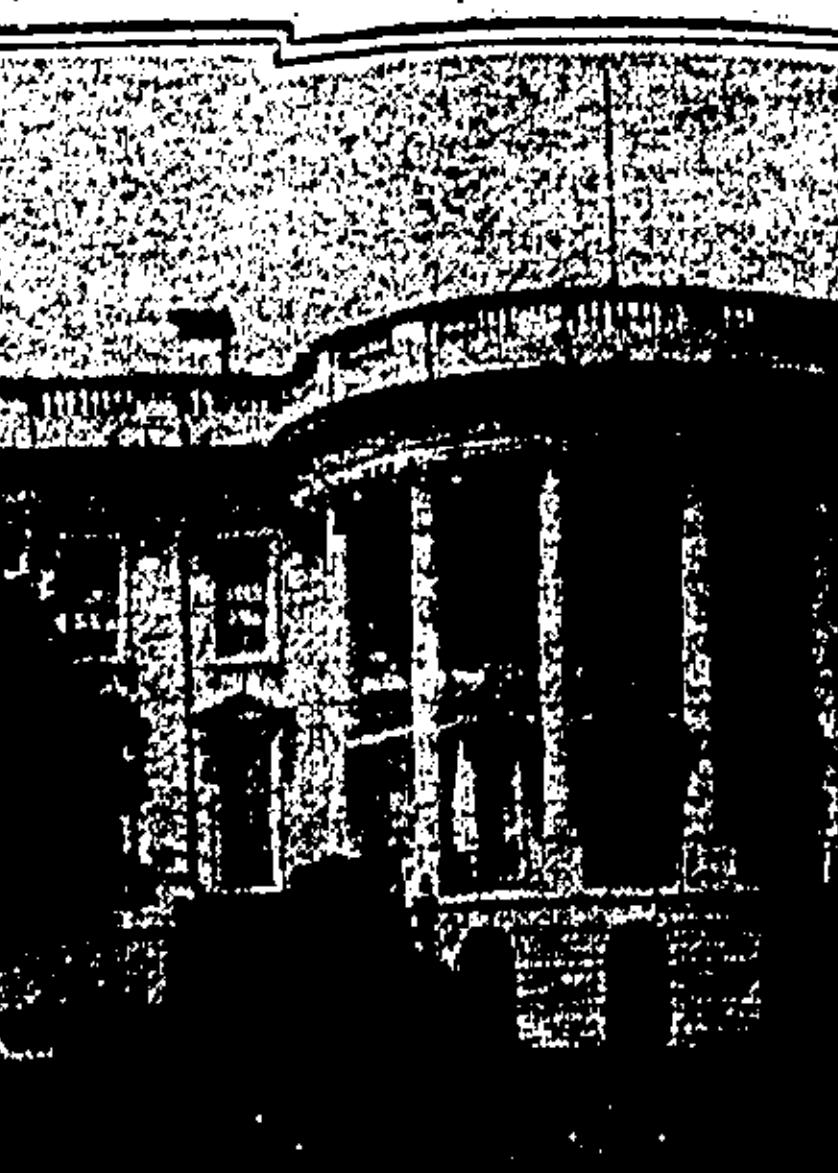
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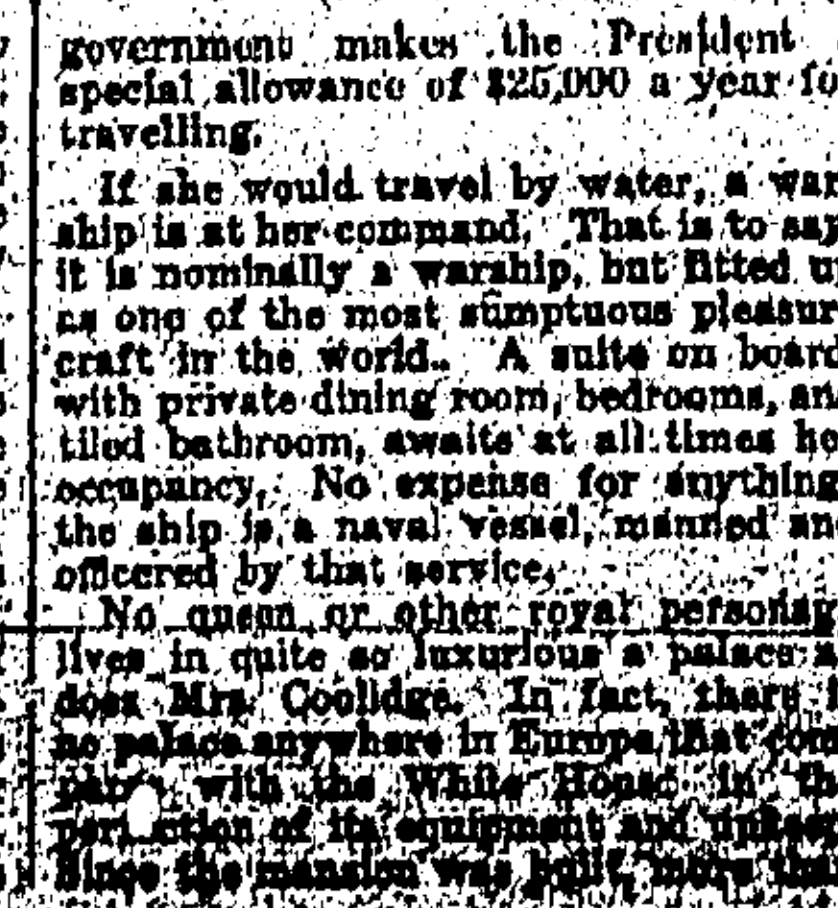
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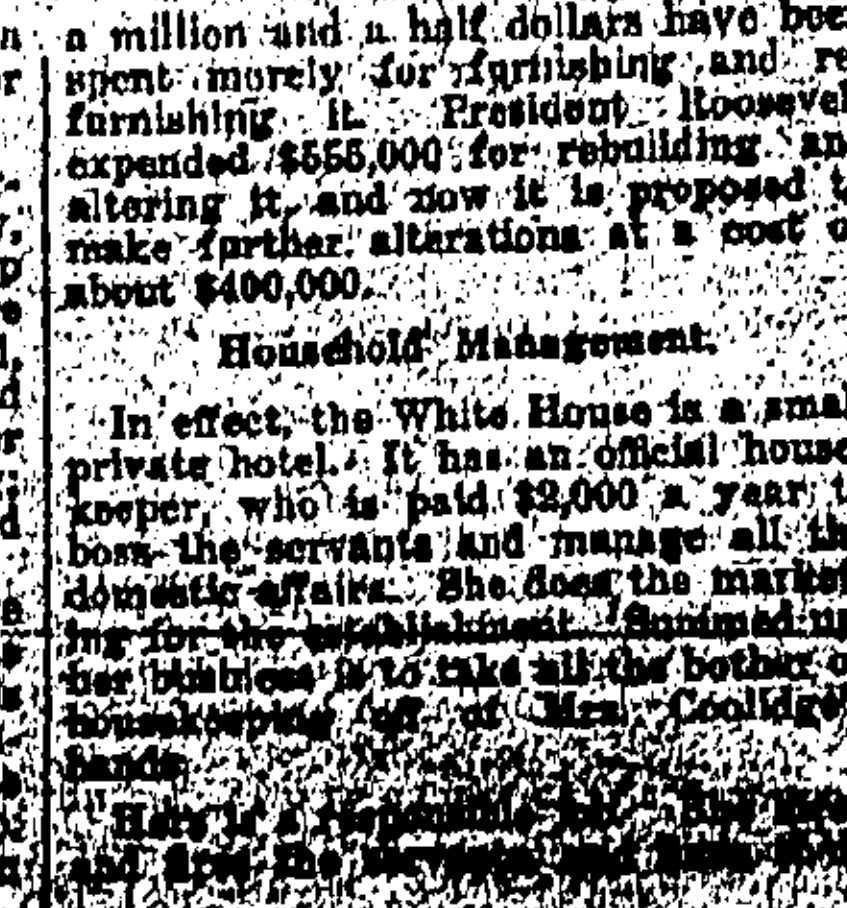
THE WHITE HOUSE



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THE WHITE HOUSE

wages. There are twenty-five servants. Six women do the upstairs work. The butler has two assistants. In the kitchen is a woman chef, Martha Mulvey, who is a permanent institution, having occupied that important position through several administrations. There are two assistant cooks, white women, and two coloured women who are rated as scullions. All together, about forty people have to be regularly fed in the White House.

That means quite a lot of "grub," and right there is the one item of expense which Mrs. Coolidge, or one should rather say her husband, is obliged to meet. There is, of course, no rent to pay. The house is heated and lighted free of charge. The house-keeping and all the servants are on the government payroll, but all the food bills are paid out of the President's own pocket.

The annual formal dinner to the Diplomatic Corps was the President's last, being paid out of the pockets of the President's own money, appropriated by Congress to maintain agreeable relations with foreign Powers. For the other "state dinners"—to the Cabinet, to the Judiciary, and now and then an extra one for a notable guest, he must himself pay. It used to be reckoned that these dinners cost about \$1,000 apiece, but at least half of it was for wine, which is now eliminated.

Ten White House Baths.

Up to the time of Grant's second administration the pay of the President was only \$25,000 a year. It was then raised to \$50,000. Mr. Coolidge's salary, with taxes subtracted, does not quite reach the latter figure. Most Presidents since Grant have saved a good deal of money while in the White House. Laundry is another thing that Mrs. Coolidge does not have to pay for. Even the soap is supplied by the government. Likewise toilet soap for the bathrooms. There are ten bathrooms upstairs, attached to a like number of suites, all on the second floor. Before the mansion was remodelled by Mr. Roosevelt there were only two bathrooms, and in 1850 there was no bathroom at all. Folks did not bathe much in the old days.

Interior Rearrangements.

The first floor of the White House is a series of drawing rooms, save only for the state dining room, the breakfast room, and the pantry. Lunch and dinner are eaten by the President and his family in the state dining room. Large formal dinners are given in the East Room. The attic, which was a repository for trunks and odds and ends in former days, was converted by Roosevelt into quarters for servants. The President's body servant, Mr. G. C. Gandy, is the only one who lives in the White House. Likewise on the government's payroll is Mrs. Coolidge's personal secretary, who writes Mr. Coolidge's notes and takes all the letters and telegrams that come to the White House. The President's personal secretary, Mr. Clegg, is also on the government's payroll. The President's personal secretary, Mr. Clegg, is also on the government's payroll. The President's personal secretary, Mr. Clegg, is also on the government's payroll.

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